

THE
NEW ENGLAND
FARMER'S ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1829.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN,

EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.



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TO THE PUBLIC.

The flattering reception, and extensive circulation with which our first number has been honoured, have induced the Editor and Proprietor of the New England Farmer's Almanac to renovated exertions to render the present in some degree worthy of the approbation, which has crowned our diary of 1828. Our object has been to collect from every accessible source, such information as we hope will be found to be of the greatest utility to the greatest number of those for whose use an *Agricultural Almanac* is more particularly calculated. But, although this little *Tablet of Time* is specially intended for the benefit of those who are actually and actively engaged in the pursuits of Husbandry, yet it may, perhaps, prove in some degree interesting to other classes in the community. Agriculture is that all in all, without which every thing valuable would soon cease to be. Though all mankind are not cultivators, yet all civilized human beings are consumers of the products of cultivation, and have therefore a direct and paramount interest in that art, to which this little duodecimo is devoted.

ECLIPSES IN 1829.

That of the 13th of September visible, the others invisible at Boston.

March 20th. The moon eclipsed, visible in the eastern part of Asia and in New Holland, digits eclipsed 4° 29' on the northern limb. Op. 9h. 7m. morning.

April 3d. The sun eclipsed, visible in the South Pacific Ocean and part of South America. Ecliptic con. at 5h. 37m. P. M. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed on the meridian in lat. 32° 14' S. and long. 149° 7' W. The greatest duration of total darkness will be about five and a half minutes.

September 13th. The moon eclipsed—visible throughout the United States—at Boston the phases will be as follow, viz.

Beginning,	—	—	—	—	0h. 41m. M.
Op. in the ecliptic,	—	—	—	—	1. 45
Greatest obscuration,	—	—	—	—	1. 53
End,	—	—	—	—	3. 5

Digits eclipsed 6° 5m. on the southern side of the moon.

September 27. The sun eclipsed, con. at 9h. 18m. The sun will be centrally and annularly eclipsed on the meridian in lat. 39° 22m. N. long. 157° 5m. E. The greatest duration of the ring in any place will be about eight minutes.

THE PLANETS AND THEIR RELATIONS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mercury.	♃ Jupiter.
⊕ The Earth.	♀ Venus.	♄ Saturn
☾ The Moon.	♂ Mars.	♅ Uranus.
☿ Conjunction.	☿ Quadrature.	♄ Opposition.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1829.

Dominical Letter,	D.	Julian Period,	6542
Lunar Cycle, Golden No.	6	Solar Cycle,	18
Epact,	25	Roman Indiction,	2

COLLEGE VACATIONS.

Harvard University. From Wed. next preceding 25 Dec. 2 weeks.—From 1st Wed. in April 2 weeks—~~and~~ 6 weeks next preceding com. last Wed. in Aug.—*Brown University.* From com. 1st Wed. in Sept. 3 weeks; from last Wed. in Dec. 6 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 3 weeks.—*Yale College.* From com. 6 weeks; from 2d Wed. in Jan. 3 weeks; from 1st Wed. in May, 4 weeks.—*Columbia College.* From com. 1st Tues. in Aug. to 1st Mon. in Oct.—*Williams College.* From com. 1st Wed. in Sept. 4 weeks; from Wed. after the 4th Wed. Dec. 6 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 3 weeks.—*Dartmouth College.* From com. Wed. before last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 1st Mon. in Jan. 7 weeks; from Thurs. before last Wed. in May, $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.—*Middlebury College.* From com. 3d Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 1st Wed. in Jan. 7 weeks; from 3d Wed. in May, 2 weeks.—*University of Vermont.* From com. 4 weeks; from the 2d Wed. in Dec. 9 weeks.—*Bowdoin College.* From com. 1st Wed. in Sept. 4 weeks; from 1st Wed. in Jan. 6 weeks; from 1st Wed. after 3d Tues. in May, 3 weeks.—*Amherst College.* From com. last Wed. in Aug. 4 weeks; from 4th Wed. in Dec. 6 weeks; from 1st Wed. in May, 3 weeks.—*Andover Theological Seminary.* From Annual Visitation, 4th Wed. in Sept. 6 weeks; from 1st Mon. in May, 6 weeks. *Cambridge Theological Seminary.* The same as at the vacations in the university.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, six cents—over 30 miles and not exceeding 80, ten cents—over 80, and not exceeding 150, twelve and a half cents—over 150 and not exceeding 400, eighteen three quarters cents—over 400 miles, twenty-five cents.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter consisting of three or more pieces, and weighing less than one ounce, triple those rates—every letter consisting of more than three pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates—and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which a letter or packet, consisting of more than three pieces of paper may weigh.

Every ship letter, originally received at an office for delivery, six cents. Newspapers, not over 100 miles, one cent—over 100 miles, one and a half cents—to any distance in the State where printed, one cent. Magazines and pamphlets published periodically, not over 100 miles, one and a half cents per sheet, that is, one and a half cents for every eight pages quarto, every sixteen pages octavo, every twenty-four pages duodecimo, &c.—over 100 miles, two and a half cents for the same. But if not published periodically not over 100 miles, four cents, and over 100 miles, six cents per sheet.

THE SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox, or beginning of Spring, 26th March.

Summer Solstice, or beginning of Summer, 21st June.

Autumnal Equinox, or beginning of Autumn, 23d Sept.

Winter Solstice, or beginning of Winter, 21st December.

1829.

JANUARY, 31 days.

"All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace,"

And some things wane that others may increase ;

The elements quarrel, so do man and wife,

And heaven itself has been the seat of strife.

But we will state, to make our meaning plain,

The operations of a grand campaign.

About this time, as almanack-makers say,

We shall behold the following affray :

New Moon, 5th day, 11h 8m M | First Quarter, 12th day, 2h 34m A
Full Moon, 19th day, 7h 33m A | Last Quarter, 28th day, 0h 37m M

D.M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	D. in H.M.	High water	Moon rises	Moon south	Sun's d.c. S.	Sh. slo M. S.
1	Thurs	7 31 4 29	8 58	7 56 M	2 52 M	8 13	23° 1	3 57
2	Friday	7 31 4 29	8 58	9 1	3 53	9 6	22 55	4 25
3	Saturd	7 30 4 30	9 0	9 56	4 56	10 2	22 50	4 53
4	SUN	7 30 4 30	9 0	10 44	5 59	11 0	22 44	5 21
5	Mond	7 29 4 31	9 0	11 33	D sets	even	22 37	5 48
6	Tuesd	7 29 4 31	9 2	0 19 A	6 22 A	1 0	22 30	6 15
7	Wedn	7 28 4 32	9 2	1 3	7 36	1 57	22 22	6 41
8	Thurs	7 28 4 32	9 4	1 47	8 47	2 53	22 15	7 7
9	Friday	7 27 4 33	9 6	2 31	9 56	3 47	22 6	7 32
10	Saturd	7 26 4 34	9 6	3 15	11 3	4 39	21 57	7 57
11	SUN	7 26 4 34	9 8	4 3	morn	5 29	21 48	8 21
12	Mond	7 25 4 35	9 10	5 4	0 3 M	6 20	21 38	8 44
13	Tuesd	7 24 4 36	9 10	6 20	1 11	7 10	21 28	9 7
14	Wedn	7 23 4 37	9 12	7 44	2 11	8 00	21 18	9 29
15	Thurs	7 23 4 37	9 14	8 53	3 9	8 50	21 7	9 50
16	Friday	7 22 4 38	9 16	9 50	4 4	9 40	20 56	10 11
17	Saturd	7 21 4 39	9 18	10 45	4 57	10 29	20 44	10 31
18	SUN	7 20 4 40	9 20	11 13	5 47	11 17	20 32	10 50
19	Mond	7 19 4 41	9 22	11 48	D rises	8	20 19	11 8
20	Tuesd	7 18 4 42	9 24	none	5 47 A	morn	20 7	11 26
21	Wedn	7 17 4 43	9 26	0 20 M	6 43	0 50	19 53	11 43
22	Thurs	7 16 4 44	9 28	0 49	7 39	1 34	19 40	11 59
23	Friday	7 15 4 45	9 30	1 18	8 36	2 16	19 26	12 15
24	Saturd	7 14 4 46	9 32	1 47	9 33	2 58	19 12	12 30
25	SUN	7 13 4 47	9 34	2 20	10 31	3 41	18 57	12 43
26	Mond	7 12 4 48	9 36	2 57	11 30	4 24	18 42	12 57
27	Tuesd	7 11 4 49	9 38	3 38	morn	5 8	18 26	13 9
28	Wedn	7 10 4 50	9 40	4 32	0 30 M	5 55	18 11	13 20
29	Thurs	7 9 4 51	9 42	5 42	1 29	6 44	17 55	13 31
30	Friday	7 8 4 52	9 44	7 10	2 28	7 37	17 38	13 41
31	Saturd	7 6 4 56	9 46	8 29	3 26	8 33	17 22	13 50

right
S. Laswellmont

Old General FROST commands one General CHARGE,
 T' attack our northern hemisphere at large ;—
 Brigadier BOREAS threatens in a trice,
 To charge our continent to a mass of ice ;
 But now comes General JANUARY THAW,
 Who heads a flurry, and who wields a flaw
 Of tepid south wind, flanked by General RAIN.
 Routs General Frost, and dissipates his train,
 Who scud away on whirring wings of sleet,
 And General TEMPEST covers the retreat.

MEMORABLE DAYS. |

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Br. burn Norfolk, 1776
- 2 ⊕ nearest the ☉
- 3 Bat. of Princeton, 1777
- 4 2d Sund. aft. Christmas
- 5 Richmd, Va. dest. 1781
- 6 Epiphany. [D perigee
- 7 ☿ ♀ & 28 ♀ dif. lat. 1m
- 8 Battle of New Orleans
- 9 ♀ rises 4 18 morn.
- 10 Stamp act passed, 1765
- 11 1st Sund. aft. Epiphany
- 12 Amnesty at Paris, 1816
- 13 C. J. Fox born; 1749
- 14 Peace ratified, 1784
- 15 Y'd Ell south, 9 36 ev.
- 16 Vermont decl. ind. 1777
- 17 B. Franklin born, 1706
- 18 Battl. of Cowpens, 1781
- 19 High tides
- 20 ☿ ☉ & ♀ ☉ enters ♀
- 21 Louis XVI behea. 1793
- 22 ☿ of ♀ ♀ Oc. ☿ ☉ & ♀
- 23 Wm. Pitt died, 1806
- 24 Harvard-hall bnt. 1763
- 25 3d Sunda. after Epiph.
- 26 ☿ ♂ 20 Mayer dist. 9'
- 27 Peter the Great d. 1725
- 28 Henry VIII. died, 1547
- 29 Geo. IV. crowned, 1820
- 30 Charles I. behea. 1649
- 31 ☿ ♂ 30 Mayer dist. 1'

FRIENDS AND PATRONS! the revolving seasons have again ushered us into your presence, together with our new Calendar, which we hope will prove a passport to your good graces. We, once more, crave the liberty to open our budget of admonitions and prescriptions, which you will find to be either wise or otherwise; and efficient for every purpose for which they will answer a good purpose. Those which you do not like, you need not copy into your Lady's Album; and those which you do like it is likely you will profit by, provided they are profitably put in practice. Let every operation connected with the well being of your domestic animals go on with as much regularity as a longitude-chronometer. Neither neat cattle, sheep nor swine will thrive if their meals are given at hap-hazard, and they are stuffed one day and starved the next. Cattle well wintered are half summered, and

Necessity will ne'er be driving
 The man, who keeps his neat stock
 thriving.

A Farmer's barn and wood house are the indices to his circumstances and conduct; and by taking a view of their contents, a man, without being exactly a conjuror, can tell Mr. Cultivator whether it is or is not time to propose a compromise with his creditors to keep the Constable from darkening the door of his domicile.

The hand of industry is now excluded
 From glebe and garden, winter has denuded ;
 The landscape stripp'd, its garniture laid low,
 Seems dead and wrapp'd in winding sheet of snow.

Well, since stern winter drives us from the fields,
 We'll cull the fruits the social fireside yields,
 And cultivate those intellectual flowers,
 Which shed their sweets o'er winter's dreariest hours.

Having well listed, please to close the door,
 And when the north wind roars, why—let him him roar :—

New Moon, 3d day, 9h. 47m. A. | First Quarter, 10th day, 2h. 39m. A.
 Full Moon, 18th, 2h. 31m. A. | Last Quarter, 26th day, 3h. 36m. A.

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	D.in. H.M.	High water	Moon rises	Moon south	Sun's dec. S.	Su. sto. M. S.
1	SUN	7 5 4 55	0 54	9 33 M	4 25 M	morn	17° 5	13 58
2	Mond	7 4 4 56	0 58	10 28 "	5 23 "	10 31	16 48	14 6
3	Tuesd	7 3 4 57	1 0	11 17 "	D sets	11 31	16 30	14 13
4	Wedn	7 2 4 58	1 2	0 03 A	6 10 A	even	16 12	14 18
5	Thurs	7 0 5 5	1 4	0 47 "	7 27 "	1 26	15 54	14 23
6	Friday	6 59 5	1 8	1 29 "	8 41 "	2 22	15 36	14 28
7	Saturd	6 58 5	2 10	2 12 "	9 52 "	3 16	15 17	14 31
8	SUN	6 57 5	3 12	2 54 "	11 0 "	4 8	14 58	14 34
9	Mond	6 55 5	5 14	3 29 "	morn	5 0	14 39	14 35
10	Tuesd	6 54 5	6 18	4 31 "	0 5 M	5 51	14 19	14 36
11	Wedn	6 53 5	7 120	5 40 "	1 7 "	6 42	14 60	14 37
12	Thurs	6 51 5	9 122	7 05 "	2 5 "	7 33	13 40	14 36
13	Friday	6 50 5	10 126	8 25 "	2 59 "	8 23	13 20	14 34
14	Saturd	6 49 5	11 128	9 27 "	3 47 "	9 11	12 60	14 32
15	SUN	6 47 5	13 130	10 13 "	4 31 "	9 58	12 39	14 29
16	Mond	6 46 5	14 134	10 52 "	5 11 "	10 44	12 18	14 26
17	Tuesd	6 45 5	15 136	11 27 "	5 44 "	11 29	11 57	14 21
18	Wedn	6 43 5	17 138	11 57 "	D rises	8	11 36	14 16
19	Thurs	6 42 5	18 142	none	6 28 A	morn	11 15	14 10
20	Friday	6 41 5	19 144	0 25 M	7 24 "	0 55	10 54	14 4
21	Saturd	6 39 5	21 140	0 54 "	8 21 "	1 38	10 32	13 57
22	SUN	6 38 5	22 152	1 23 "	9 20 "	2 21	10 10	13 49
23	Mond	6 36 5	24 156	1 55 "	10 19 "	3 5	9 48	13 41
24	Tuesd	6 35 5	25 158	2 30 "	11 22 "	3 50	9 26	13 32
25	Wedn	6 34 5	26 150	3 12 "	morn	4 38	9 4	13 22
26	Thurs	6 32 5	28 1 4	4 04 "	0 26 M	5 29	8 42	13 12
27	Friday	6 31 5	29 1 6	5 10 "	1 27 "	6 22	8 20	13 1
28	Saturd	6 29 5	31 1 8	6 36 "	2 27 "	7 17	7 56	12 50

But see the blusterer no admission gains,
'Thro' yawning crevices and broken panes.

Please to be seated near the social fire,
Just point blank eye-shot from the nymph you admire;
(Though this cold weather furnishes, you know, sir,
A good apology for sitting closer).

Let books and conversation then impart
Their mental opulence to head and heart,
And you will find, while pleasure gilds the hour,
Knowledge is happiness, as well as power.

MEMORABLE DAYS. FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 14th Sund. after Epiph.
- 2 Purifica. of bir. V. Mary
- 3 Sp. cortez abl. Inq. 1813
- 4 ♀ Perigee [1788
- 5 Mass. ratify Fedr. Con.
- 6 High tides
- 7 Earthq. at Phila. 1813
- 8 ♂ ♀ & ♂ at 5h. 27m. M.
- 9 ♂ 27 distance 12m.
- 10 Sirius south, 9 evening
- 11 Fr'h. take Rome, 1798
- 12 Greatest elongat. of ♄
- 13 Swartz died, 1798
- 14 Valentine's day
- 15 Septuagisema Sunday
- 16 [Congress, 1815
- 17 Ghent trea. ratified by
- 18 Centers X. Dapogee
- 19 ♂ ♀ 19 ♀ dist. 6m.
- 20 ♂ ♀ 21 ♀ dist. 8m.
- 21 Bricks used in Eng. 884
- 22 WASHINGTON br. 1732
- 23 Sp. decl. wara. Pt. 1801
- 24 St. Mathias. 1st S. in Lt.
- 25 W. Pinckney died, 1822
- 26 ♀ south, 6 11 morning
- 27 [Britain, 1801
- 28 Fast throughout Great

There are some people upon whom time and especially winter time, hangs so heavily, that they are ready to hang themselves to get rid of the burthen. Attempting to kill the lagging hours. they kill themselves by dissipation.— Those who undertake to make a business of pleasure will soon find that pleasure will have no business with them; and that happiness, like other coquettes never hesitates to cut the acquaintance of those silly sycophants, who do nothing but dangle after her. Pleasant employment is man's best enjoyment, and cares, when not carking constitute his chief comforts. Idleness is mischief, and mischief is misery.— Dress out hemp and flax, and see that your spinning wheels come within one of perpetual motion. For every cent saved in domestic manufactures you gain at least three cents. One cent you gain by the greater durability of homespun articles; one cent you save of cash *not* paid for the purchases. and one cent, or perhaps countless cents by bringing up your family to habits of thrift and industry. Nurse your lambs by judiciously and plentifully feeding your ewes, and such other attentions as every sheep-owner knows or ought to know are requisite. The coarser materials intended for fodder such as husks, cut straw, &c., should

Stern winter now, while slowly giving way,
 Though fairly baffled, still keeps up the fight,
 Yields to the prowess of the God of Day,
 But turns and rallies every frosty night :—
 Still the bright conqueror soon makes up arrears,
 His means full adequate his ends t' obtain ;
 So the good man, who duly perseveres,
 With proper means, will proper objects gain, —
 For every fall but places him still higher,

New Moon, 5th day, 7h. 42m. M

First Quarter, 12th day, 5h. 5m. M

Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 7m. M

Last Quarter, 28th day, 2h. 35m. M

$\frac{a}{p}$	D. w.	Sun rises and sets	D.in. H.M.	High water	Moon rises	Moon south	Sun's dec. S.	Sn. slo. m. s.
1	SUN	6 28 5 32	2 10	8 4 M	3 10 M	8 15	7° 34	12 38
2	Mond	6 26 5 34	2 12	9 12 "	4 0 "	9 13	7 11	12 26
3	Tuesd	6 25 5 35	2 16	10 8 "	4 47 "	10 12	6 48	12 14
4	Wedn	6 24 5 36	2 18	10 56 "	5 29 "	11 9	6 25	12 1
5	Thurs	6 22 5 38	2 20	11 43 "	D sets	even	6 2	11 47
6	Friday	6 21 5 39	2 24	0 26 A	7 28 A	1 2	5 38	11 33
7	Saturd	6 19 5 41	2 26	1 8 "	8 41 "	1 58	5 15	11 19
8	SUN	6 18 5 42	2 30	1 48 "	9 50 "	2 52	4 52	11 4
9	Mond	6 16 5 44	2 32	2 30 "	10 56 "	3 46	4 28	10 49
10	Tuesd	6 15 5 45	2 36	3 14 "	11 59 "	4 39	4 5	10 33
11	Wedn	6 14 5 46	2 38	4 2 "	morn	5 31	3 41	10 17
12	Thurs	6 12 5 48	2 40	5 6 "	0 56 M	6 23	3 18	10 1
13	Friday	6 11 5 49	2 44	6 26 "	1 48 "	7 13	2 54	9 44
14	Saturd	6 9 5 51	2 46	7 46 "	2 33 "	8 0	2 31	9 27
15	SUN	6 8 5 52	2 50	8 54 "	3 14 "	8 47	2 7	9 10
16	Mond	6 6 5 54	2 52	9 44 "	3 51 "	9 32	1 43	8 53
17	Tuesd	6 5 5 55	2 56	10 24 "	4 24 "	10 17	1 20	8 35
18	Wedn	6 3 5 57	2 58	10 58 "	4 55 "	11 0	0 56	8 17
19	Thurs	6 2 5 58	3 2	11 30 "	5 25 "	11 43	0 32	7 59
20	Friday	6 1 6 59	3 4	11 59 "	D rises	8 0	8	7 41
21	Saturd	5 59 6 13	6	none	7 21 A	morn	north	7 23
22	SUN	5 58 6 23	10	0 28 M	8 20	1 10	0 39	7 4
23	Mond	5 56 6 43	12	0 59 "	9 19 "	1 55	1 2	6 46
24	Tuesd	5 55 6 53	16	1 33 "	10 19 "	2 43	1 26	6 27
25	Wedn	5 53 6 7	18	2 10 "	11 18 "	3 32	1 50	6 9
26	Thurs	5 52 6 8	22	2 55 "	morn	4 24	2 13	5 50
27	Friday	5 51 6 9	24	3 46 "	0 15 M	5 17	2 37	5 31
28	Saturd	5 49 6 11	28	4 51 "	1 10 "	6 12	3 0	5 13
29	SUN	5 48 6 12	30	6 14 "	2 0 "	7 8	3 23	4 54
30	Mond	5 46 6 14	3 32	7 40 "	2 46 "	8 4	3 47	4 36
31	Tuesd	5 45 6 15	3 36	8 51 "	3 29 "	9 1	4 10	4 17

By counteraction, than he stood before ;
 Disaster gives the signal to aspire,
 Defeat to victory opens wide the door.
 See that your life is fitted with an aim,
 Quite worthy all your industry and zeal ;
 And every foreign tendency disclaim
 With that decision which forbids appeal.
 Then, having reached to fair ambition's height,
 You'll stand secure, by meriting your place ;
 But he who rises by a sudden flight,
 Finds power is but his passport to disgrace.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Quinquagesima Sund.
- 2 Boileau died, 1711
- 3 Shrove Tuesday
- 4 1st Congress met, 1789
- 5 ☽ Apogee. [1815
- 6 Napoleon decl. traitor,
- 7 Extremely high tides
- 8 1st Sunday in Lent
- 9 Great rain in London
- 10 ♂ ♀ 54 [~] dist. 11m.
- 11 Sirenas 1st used 1072
- 12 Gregory. Martyr
- 13 Planet ♄ discov. 1781
- 14 Ad. Hotham de. Fr. 1795
- 15 2d Sund. in Lent [1678
- 16 Gove. J. Leverett died,
- 17 ☽ Apog. [of Italy, 1805
- 18 Bona. assu. the title of k.
- 19 Low tides
- 20 ☽ ecl. invis. ☉ ent. ♀
- 21 Benedict
- 22 3d Sunday in Lent
- 23 Penguin captured, 1815
- 24 Qu. Eliz. d. 1601, Æ 70
- 25 An. of the bir. of V. Mary
- 26 Gov. Winthrop di. 1649
- 27 Greatest elonga. of ☿
- 28 ♄ stationary
- 29 4th Sunday in Lent
- 30 ♂ ♀ 1, 3, & 4h, [~] dist.
- 31 ♄ statio. [7m. 10m. 2m.

be given out while the cold weather gives your cattle an appetite somewhat harper than the jokes of Joe Miller.

It is now time for the Cultivator to assume all the energies, regulated by all the prudence which are indispensably requisite for the successful prosecution of the highly honourable pursuits of his vocation. He should drive and not be driven by the labors requisite for each season as it passes. Finish cutting, splitting and piling your wood. Overhaul, repair, paint, sharpen and put in order your implements of husbandry. Look to your drains and water courses, and contrive to monopolize and spread over your grass-grounds as much of the wash of the high way as you can without robbing your neighbours. Procure the very best of garden seeds and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you have not good seeds and good fences, and good breeds of animals, you can never mature a good crop, possess a good dairy, or larder, deserve the name, nor realize the profits of a good Farmer. Set out fruit trees and other trees as soon as frost will permit. But in performing this work you will please to reflect that it should be attended to with superlative care and skill as well as labour—if it is not well done it were better not done at all. The best fruit tree that ever blossomed will merely cumber the ground if negligently transplanted. If it is set in a hole but little

April appears, and, very like a quean,
 Advances slipshod, with dishevell'd robe,
 Forever in the suds, but never clean,
 Like some neat folks, inhabiting this globe.

In troth, we never did admire the lady,
 And crave the liberty to tell her so;
 Sometimes she's mild, and pleasant as a hay-day,
 Sometimes all mist, mud, mire, and melting snow.

Her temperature, proverbially fickle,
 Her wind and weather, constant but in changes,

New Moon 3d day, 5h. 37m. A | First Quarter 10th day, 9h. 23m. A
 Full Moon, 19th day, 1h. 38m. M | Last Quar. 26th day, 10h. 11m. M

D. M.	d. w.	Sun rises and sets	D. in. H. M.	High water	Moon rises	Moon south	Sun's dec. N.	Sn. slo. M. S.
1	Wedn	5 43 6 17	3 38	9 47 M	4 9 M	9 57	4°33	3 59
2	Thurs	5 42 6 18	3 42	10 36 "	4 47 "	10 53	4 56	3 41
3	Friday	5 41 6 19	3 44	10 20 "	☾ sets	11 48	5 19	3 23
4	Saturd	5 39 6 21	3 46	0 3 A	7 34 A	even	5 42	3 5
5	SUN	5 38 6 22	3 50	0 45 "	8 46 "	1 39	6 5	2 48
6	Mond	5 36 6 24	3 52	1 26 "	9 52 "	2 35	6 28	2 30
7	Tuesd	5 35 6 25	3 56	2 7 "	10 52 "	29	6 50	2 13
8	Wedn	5 34 6 26	3 58	2 47 "	11 47 "	4 21	7 13	1 56
9	Thurs	5 32 6 28	4 0	3 33 "	morn	5 13	7 35	1 39
10	Friday	5 31 6 29	4 4	4 29 "	0 36 M	6 4	7 57	1 22
11	Saturd	5 29 6 31	4 6	5 39 "	1 20 "	6 51	8 20	1 6
12	SUN	5 28 6 32	4 10	7 1 "	1 58 "	7 37	8 41	0 49
13	Mond	5 27 6 33	4 12	8 11 "	2 33 "	8 22	9 30	0 34
14	Tuesd	5 25 6 35	4 14	9 6 "	3 5 "	9 5	9 25	0 18
15	Wedn	5 24 6 36	4 18	9 50 "	3 36 "	9 48	9 46	0 3
16	Thurs	5 23 6 33	4 20	10 27 "	4 6 "	10 31	10 8	fast
17	Friday	5 21 6 39	4 22	10 59 "	4 33 "	11 15	10 29	0 27
18	Saturd	5 20 6 40	4 26	11 31 "	☾ rises	8	10 50	0 41
19	SUN	5 19 6 41	4 28	none	7 19 A	morn	11 11	0 54
20	Mond	5 17 6 43	4 32	0 4 M	8 22 "	0 47	11 31	1 8
21	Tuesd	5 16 6 44	4 34	0 38 "	9 21 "	1 36	11 52	1 21
22	Wedn	5 15 6 45	4 36	1 15 "	10 18 "	2 28	12 12	1 33
23	Thurs	5 14 6 46	4 38	1 55 "	11 12 "	3 21	12 32	1 45
24	Friday	5 12 6 48	4 42	2 39 "	morn	4 15	12 52	1 57
25	Saturd	5 11 6 49	4 44	3 33 "	0 3 M	5 10	13 12	2 8
26	SUN	5 10 6 50	4 46	4 36 "	0 51 "	6 5	13 31	2 18
27	Mond	5 9 6 51	4 50	5 54 "	1 33 "	7 0	13 50	2 28
28	Tuesd	5 8 6 52	4 52	7 18 "	2 12 "	7 54	14 9	2 38
29	Wedn	5 7 6 53	4 54	8 30 "	2 49 "	8 48	14 28	2 47
30	Thurs	5 5 6 55	4 56	9 26 "	3 26 "	9 41	14 46	2 55

To every bud of joy apply a sickle,
And hunt down pleasure, wheresoe'er it ranges.

See that your boots and shoes are water-proof,
Your feet keep dryer than a dull discourse,
From all excesses hold yourself aloof,
Or, by and by, you'll be a little hoarse;—

Will next be troubled with a "hacking cough,"
Which causes invalids no slight distress;
At length consumption fairly takes you off,
Poor victim of a little carelessness.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR

1 Bona.mar.Ma.Lo.1810	bigger than the eye of a button, its roots torn to tatters, then doubled and twisted, and bearing no proportion to the size of the top it will vegetate feebly, die prematurely, and while it lives prove a nuisance instead of a useful and ornamental tenant of the freehold.
2 ☽ perigee	<p>A man who has any thing of a farm to carry on should seem to have as many eyes in his head as there are spots in the tail of a Peacock, and keep a sharp look out from every one of them. Said eyes, connected with a head of observation, and a voice of authority, are worth more to their owner than the best pair of hands that were ever employed in the labours of husbandry, since Noah first planted a vineyard. You must look over every part of your premises, but not overlook any thing of consequence. Plant a few early potatoes in a warm soil and situation for the purpose of giving your swine a good start before Indian corn is ripe enough to finish their fattening. Your fences should be subjected to the ordeal of a critical review, and every fault in their style and composition should be corrected with that sort of candor with which a veteran critic cuts up a young candidate for literary reputation. Cattle, when they first leave their winter quarters, are commonly lean and ravenous, have no objection to a few gymnastic capers</p>
3 ☉ eclipsed, invisible	
4 Bonap. banished, 1814	
5 5th Sunday in Lent	
6 Gov.& Sen.cho'n, Mass	
7 Easter Tuesday	
8 [Britain, 1784	
9 Peace ratifi. by Great	
10 U.S. Bank incorp. 1816	
11 Bri. barges taken, 1812	
12 Asparagus introduc. in	
13 [England, 1662	
14 Bat. of Almanza, 1707	
15 ♀ ♀ e ♂ distance 8'	
16 Shakespeare bor. 1564	
17 Franklin d. 1790, Æ84	
18 Eng. fleet mutiny, 1797	
19 Bat. of Lexington, 1775	
20 ☉ enters ♍	
21 Easter Tuesday	
22 Richa. Mather di. 1669	
23 Shakespeare died, 1616	
24 Ref. in Saxony, 1500	
25 Oli. Cromwell, br. 1599	
26 1st Sunday after Easter	
27 Gen. Pike killed, 1813	
28 Napo.em. for Elb. 1814	
29 Br.sl. Epervier capt. '14	
30 ☽ perigee	

1829

MAY, 31 days.

The bashful spring at length begins
 To make some slight advances,
 But shews us, while her way she wins.
 Her wayward freaks and fancies.
 One day, perhaps, her ladyship,
 Looks fair and condescending,
 Next day she pouts, her under lip
 Like parasol distending.
 The bard who sings the charms of May,
 Must be a fool or groggy ;

New Moon 3d day, 3h. 13m. M

First Quarter, 11th day 2h. 52m A

Full Moon 13th day, 3h. 4m. A

Last Quarter, 25th day, 3h. 35m. A

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	D. M. H. M.	High water	Moon rises	Moon south	Sun's dec. N.	Sin. s.
1	Friday	5 3 6 57	5 0	10 15 M	4 3	10 35	15 53	3 3
2	Saturd	5 2 6 58	5 2	11 0	4 39	11 29	15 23	3 11
3	SUN	5 1 6 59	5 4	11 43	☾ sets	even	15 41	3 17
4	Mond	5 59 7 1	5 6	0 24 A	8 41 A	1 19	15 58	3 24
5	Tuesd	5 58 7 2	5 8	1 4	9 39	2 14	16 15	3 29
6	Wedn	4 57 7 3	5 10	1 42	10 32	3 7	16 32	3 34
7	Thurs	4 56 7 4	5 14	2 21	11 20	3 59	16 49	3 39
8	Friday	4 55 7 5	5 16	3 1	morn	4 48	17 5	3 43
9	Saturd	4 54 7 6	5 18	3 48	0 1 M	5 35	17 22	3 46
10	SUN	4 53 7 7	5 20	4 47	0 38	6 21	17 37	3 49
11	Mond	4 52 7 8	5 22	5 57	1 10	7 5	17 53	3 52
12	Tuesd	4 50 7 10	5 24	7 15	1 40	7 47	18 8	3 53
13	Wedn	4 49 7 11	5 26	8 17	2 10	8 30	18 23	3 55
14	Thurs	4 48 7 12	5 27	9 8	2 38	9 13	18 38	3 55
15	Friday	4 47 7 13	5 30	9 52	3 8	9 58	18 52	3 56
16	Saturd	4 46 7 14	5 32	10 31	3 39	10 45	19 6	3 55
17	SUN	4 45 7 15	5 34	11 7	4 12	11 33	19 20	3 54
18	Mond	4 44 7 16	5 36	11 44	☾ rises	8	19 33	3 53
19	Tuesd	4 43 7 17	5 38	none	8 14 A	morn	19 46	3 50
20	Wedn	4 42 7 18	5 40	0 22 M	9 12	1 17	19 59	3 48
21	Thurs	4 42 7 18	5 42	1 2	10 4	2 12	20 11	3 45
22	Friday	4 41 7 19	5 44	1 45	10 52	3 7	20 23	3 41
23	Saturd	4 40 7 20	5 46	2 30	11 37	4 3	20 35	3 37
24	SUN	4 39 7 21	5 48	3 20	morn	4 58	20 46	3 32
25	Mond	4 38 7 22	5 50	4 17	0 17 M	5 51	20 57	3 26
26	Tuesd	4 37 7 23	5 50	5 27	0 53	6 43	21 8	3 20
27	Wedn	4 37 7 23	5 52	6 49	1 23	7 35	21 18	3 14
28	Thurs	4 36 7 24	5 54	8 4	2 3	8 27	21 28	3 7
29	Friday	4 35 7 25	5 56	9 7	2 37	9 20	21 37	2 59
30	Saturd	4 35 7 25	5 58	9 58	3 14	10 13	21 47	2 52
31	SUN	4 34 7 26	5 58	10 43	3 55	11 6	21 55	2 44

*began
to heat
low*

*Taken
at the
to*

With now and then a pleasant day,
 She's mostly foul and foggy.
 For now a dull North Easter blows,
 From horrible ice islands ;
 Now blasts from everlasting snows,
 Which crown the polar highlands.
 And when these blasts are made to tell
 For zephyrs by a rhymers,
 The tinklings of a crack'd sheep bell
 Sound sweeter and sublimer.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Gen. Election at R. Isl.
- 2 Malden incorp. 1649
- 3 Louis enters Paris, 1814
- 4 High tides
- 5 Napo. died, 1821, *Æ* 52
- 6 Judge Lowell di. 1802
- 7 Sup. ♂ of ♂
- 8 Am. Bib. so. form. 1816
- 9 Colu. sail fr. Cadiz, 1510
- 10 3d Sunda. after Easter
- 11 ♀ stationary
- 12 Battle of Lodi, 1797
- 13 Bona. ta. Vienna, 1809
- 14 [in America, 1775]
- 15 Paper currency establi.
- 16 ♂ ♂ 132 ♀ distance 6'
- 17 4th Sund. after Easter
- 18 Ward.be.Eng.&Fr.'56
- 19 Dark day, 1780
- 20 Columb. di. 1506, *Æ* 59
- 21 ☉ enters ♀ [1652]
- 22 Coffee introd. into Eng.
- 23 Fr. Conv. met at Pa. '87
- 24 5th Sund. after Easter
- 25 Tr. be. Rus. & Swd. '62
- 26 Fr. took Dantzic, 1807
- 27 Gen. Election at Boston
- 28 Holy Thursday
- 29 Prince Henry br. 1736
- 30 Gen. peace in Eu. 1814
- 31 Sunday after Ascension

and will, peradventure, rival the cow, which jumped over the moon, for the purpose of doing mischief, and filling their insides with green herbage. Your labouring cattle and horses should be kept in good heart ; and it is said that a few raw potatoes, cut so fine as not to choke the animals, and given at regular intervals will answer a good purpose, both for food and physic.

The avocations of the husbandman are now becoming multifarious, and he must attend to every thing, or something will suffer. Soak seed corn in copperas water, according to advice given in our last year's calendar. Good fruit is raised as easily, and is often worth five times as much as bad ; you will therefore graft such trees as bear fruit which is worth but little for cider and less for the table. "Graft always as high as possible, to guard against cattle, and to raise the head of your tree, so as to admit the sun and air as freely as possible upon your undergrowth, whatever it may be ; it will also improve your fruit, both in size and quantity." Do not undertake to graft too many limbs at a time, lest you kill the tree, by destroying the requisite proportion between the roots and the top. Now is the time, with your wife's leave and cooperation, to grow rich by your dairy. Where high flavoured milk and butter are preferred to quantify, then pasturage on dry bottomed uplands is

1829

JUNE, 30 days.

Forsooth a finer month than this
 The seasons never brought on,
 The time for every rural bliss,
 Which can be sung or thought on.
 Dame Nature simpers like a lass
 With go-to-meeting gown on,
 Adorn'd with flowerets which surpass
 A monarch with a crown on.
 That man's the essence of a goose,
 Who owns two legs, and yet he,

New Moon, 1st day, 1h. 5m. A. | First Quarter, 9th day, 8h. 39m. M.
 Full Moon, 17th day, 1h. 31m. M | Last Quarter, 23d day, 8h. 13m. A.

P.M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	P. M. H. M.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec. S.	Su. fst. M. S.
1	Mond	4 33 7 27	6 0	11 7M	7 26 A	even	22° 4	2 38
2	Tuesd	4 33 7 27	6 0	0 8A	8 21	0 55	22 12	2 26
3	Wedn	4 32 7 28	6 2	0 45	9 10	1 47	22 19	2 16
4	Thurs	4 31 7 20	6 2	1 21	9 55	2 38	22 27	2 6
5	Friday	4 31 7 29	6 4	1 55	10 33	3 26	22 33	1 56
6	Saturd	4 30 7 30	6 4	2 30	11 8	4 12	22 40	1 45
7	SUN	4 30 7 30	6 6	3 9	11 39	4 57	22 47	1 34
8	Mond	4 29 7 31	6 6	3 54	morn	5 40	22 51	1 23
9	Tuesd	4 29 7 31	6 8	4 50	0 8M	6 22	22 57	1 12
10	Wedn	4 29 7 31	6 8	6 1	0 36	7 5	23 1	1 0
11	Thurs	4 27 7 32	6 10	7 15	1 4	7 48	23 6	0 49
12	Friday	4 27 7 32	6 10	8 22	1 33	8 33	23 10	0 36
13	Saturd	4 27 7 32	6 10	9 16	2 6	9 20	23 13	0 24
14	SUN	4 27 7 33	6 12	10 3	2 41	10 10	23 17	0 12
15	Mond	4 27 7 23	6 12	10 46	3 21	11 3	23 19	slow
16	Tuesd	4 27 7 32	6 12	11 27	Prises	11 57	23 22	0 13
17	Wedn	4 27 7 33	6 12	none	7 53 A	8	23 24	0 26
18	Thurs	4 27 7 33	6 12	0 10M	8 46	morn	23 25	0 38
19	Friday	4 27 7 33	6 12	0 52	9 32	1 51	23 26	0 51
20	Saturd	4 27 7 33	6 12	1 34	10 12	2 47	23 27	1 4
21	SUN	4 27 7 33	decr	2 18	10 50	3 42	23 28	1 17
22	Mond	4 27 7 33	0 0	3 6	11 26	4 36	23 27	1 30
23	Tuesd	4 27 7 33	0 0	3 57	morn	5 28	23 27	1 43
24	Wedn	4 27 7 33	0 0	4 58	0 0M	6 19	23 26	1 56
25	Thurs	4 27 7 33	0 0	6 14	0 34	7 10	23 25	2 8
26	Friday	4 27 7 33	0 0	7 36	1 10	8 2	23 23	2 21
27	Saturd	4 27 7 33	0 0	8 47	1 48	8 55	23 21	2 34
28	SUN	4 27 7 33	0 0	9 44	2 29	9 43	23 18	2 46
29	Mond	4 28 7 32	0 2	10 31	3 15	10 40	23 15	2 58
30	Tuesd	4 28 7 32	0 2	11 13	4 6	11 32	23 12	2 10

With means and leisure to get loose,
Stays coop'd up in the city.

How pleasant 'tis, with lady sweet,
To go a botanizing,
From Flora's cabinet complete
Cull specimens surprising.

Since this for making love must be*
About the nick of time, sir,
Perhaps you'd better come to me,
And have it put in rhyme, sir.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Ar. Elec. at Bost. [1796
- 2 Tenn. ad. to the Union
- 3 Gen. Election in N. H.
- 4 George III. born, 1738
- 5 Dr. Worcester di. 1821
- 6 Mahomet died, 634
- 7 Whit. Sunday
- 8 Greatest elongat. of ☽
- 9 Whit. Tuesd. [1809
- 10 P. Pius 7th exco. Bona.
- 11 St. Barnabas [1683
- 12 Rye House plot discov.
- 13 Batt. of Marengo, 1800
- 14 Trinity Sunday.
- 15 Magna Charta, 1215
- 16 Great Eclipse 1806
- 17 Bat. Bunker's Hill, 1775
- 18 Battle Waterloo, 1815
- 19 ☽ Perigee
- 20 ☉ enters ♊. Long. day
- 21 Eng. ta. Granada, 1796
- 22 Chesapeake attac. 1806
- 23 Birth of St. John Bapt.
- 24 Glass first made, 1457
- 25 Twilight ends 10
- 26 Charles XII. bor. 1602
- 27 Bat. at Monmouth, 1778
- 28 2d Sunda. after Trinity
- 29 Tax on tea, &c. 1767
- 30 Eng. tak. Tobago, 1803

to be preferred; but where flavour and richness are the objects sought: with clover, lucerne, &c. and two or three hours' pasturage each day, for the sake of exercise, is the preferable system, where the labour can be spared. It is said by some foreign writers, in substance, that a field of mowing ground, in good heart, mown, and the grass eaten green, will produce treble the quantity of milk it would have done if pastured, and four times as much as it would do in the form of dry hay.

Hay making will soon claim your attention, and you should, even now, have every thing in ample order. If your mowing ground is level, you will do well to use a horse rake, which will greatly facilitate your labours. "A crop of clover or saintfoin," says Mr. Loudon, "when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced by obtaining an earlier, a more valuable, and more nutritious article; while the next crop will be proportionably more heavy. The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity, they are of little more value as provender than an equal quantity of the straw of

Bright Sol, advancing hot and high,
 Strains every fiery feature.
 To make a furnace of the sky,
 And of the earth a heater.
 From marshes he is prone to suck
 Up elements of thunder,
 And some folks are with lightning struck,
 And some folks struck with wonder.
 I must confess his blazing style
 Is foreign to my wishes ;

New Moon, 1st, 0h.1m. M			1st Quar. 9th, 1h.47m M			New Moon		
Full Moon, 16th, 9h.58m. M			Lt Quar. 23d, 1h.30m. A			30th, 0h.55m. A		
P. M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	D. de. H. M.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's d.c N.	Sun's M. S.
1	Wedn	4 28.7 32 0	2	11 52 M	7 45 A	even	23° 8	3 22
2	Thurs	4 29 7 31 0	2	0 28 A	8 26 "	1 14	23 4	3 34
3	Friday	4 29 7 31 0	4	1 0 "	9 2 "	2 1	22 59	3 45
4	Saturd	4 29 7 31 0	4	1 31 "	9 34 "	2 46	22 54	3 56
5	SUN	4 30 7 30 0	6	2 2 "	10 4 "	3 30	22 49	4 7
6	Mond	4 30 7 30 9	6	2 35 "	10 33 "	4 12	22 43	4 17
7	Tuesd	4 31 7 29 0	8	3 14 "	11 1 "	4 55	22 37	4 27
8	Wedn	4 31 7 29 0	8	3 59 "	11 30 "	5 38	22 30	4 37
9	Thurs	4 32 7 28 0	10	4 56 "	morn	6 21	22 23	4 46
10	Friday	4 32 7 28 0	10	6 9 "	0 0 M	7 6	22 11	4 55
11	Saturd	4 33 7 27 0	12	7 30 "	0 33 "	7 54	22 8	5 3
12	SUN	4 33 7 27 0	14	8 40 "	1 9 "	8 45	21 60	5 11
13	Mond	4 34 7 26 0	14	9 35 "	1 51 "	9 38	21 51	5 18
14	Tuesd	4 35 7 25 0	16	10 24 "	2 40 "	10 35	21 43	5 25
15	Wedn	4 35 7 25 0	18	11 12 "	3 36 "	11 33	21 33	5 31
16	Thurs	4 36 7 24 0	20	11 57 "	Drises	morn	21 24	5 37
17	Friday	4 37 7 23 0	20	none "	8 3 "	0 33	21 14	5 43
18	Saturd	4 38 7 22 0	22	0 40 M	8 44 "	1 28	21 3	5 48
19	SUN	4 39 7 21 0	24	1 23 "	9 22 "	2 24	20 53	5 52
20	Mond	4 39 7 21 0	26	2 6 "	9 58 "	3 19	20 42	5 56
21	Tuesd	4 40 7 20 0	28	2 49 "	10 33 "	4 11	20 30	5 59
22	Wedn	4 41 7 19 0	28	3 36 "	11 8 "	5 3	20 19	6 2
23	Thurs	4 42 7 18 0	30	4 31 "	11 46 "	5 55	20 6	6 4
24	Friday	4 43 7 17 0	32	5 41 "	morn	6 48	19 54	6 6
25	Saturd	4 44 7 16 0	34	7 7 "	0 27 M	7 40	19 41	6 7
26	SUN	4 45 7 15 0	36	8 24 "	1 11 "	8 32	19 27	6 7
27	Mond	4 46 7 14 0	38	9 27 "	1 53 "	9 24	19 15	6 7
28	Tuesd	4 47 7 13 0	40	10 17 "	2 49 "	10 16	19 1	6 7
29	Wedn	4 48 7 12 0	42	10 58 "	3 45 "	11 6	18 47	6 5
30	Thurs	4 49 7 11 0	44	11 33 "	Drises	11 53	18 33	6 4
31	Friday	4 50 7 10 0	46	0 6 A	7 34 A	0 40	18 18	6 1

I wish he'd let us breathe awhile,
 And fry some other fishes.
 But every good which man can know
 Has evil to alloy it ;
 Each cup of bliss is dash'd with wo,
 Ere mortals may enjoy it.
 Still, all is right, well understood,
 (A truth of Pope's rehearsal,)
 The evil partial, but the good
 Is great and universal.

MEMORABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Arr. of d'Estaing, 1778
- 2 Visit of B. V. Mary
- 3 Capt. of Ft. Erie, 1814
- 4 Adams & Jeff. di. 1826
- 5 3d Sunda. after Trinity
- 6 ☽ Apogee
- 7 St. Domingo surr. 1809
- 8 ♂ ♀ & ♂ distance 9'
- 9 Braddock's defe. 1755
- 10 Columbus born, 1447
- 11 J. Q. Adams born, 1766
- 12 4th Sund. after Trinity
- 13 Bastile deml. in Fr. '89
- 14 French rev. com. 1789
- 15 Stony Point tak. 1779
- 16 ♀ stationary
- 17 Dr. Watts born, 1674
- 18 ☽ Perigee
- 19 Geor. IV. crow'd, 1821
- 20 7th Sund. after Trinity
- 21 Sp. Inqu. re-estab. 1814
- 22 Battle of Falkirk, 1293
- 23 J. Bona. left Madrid, 1809
- 24 Dog days begin
- 25 Ft. Niagara tak. 1759
- 26 Pope Paul II. died, 1471
- 27 Sp. armada destr. 1588
- 28 6th Sund. after Trinity
- 29 ☿ stationary
- 30 Wm. Penn died, 1718
- 31 Peace of Nimeg. 1678

wheat or rye." If you cover your clover occasionally, as you mow it, with wheat or rye straw, reserved for that purpose, your straw will not only prevent your mow from heating, but imbibe the moisture of your clover, and become valuable food for horses and cattle in consequence of its borrowed riches. It is a good scheme to keep even your hogs at work, manufacturing manure, for which you will furnish the raw material, by occasionally ploughing up and carting into their pens earth from ditches, brakes, &c. They will eat young clover, cut and carried to their pens, but it is said they will thrive better when suffered to feed it off in the field where it grows.

Haying and harvesting are now pressing avocations. Still there are some other things which will require superintendence. The weather being hot, cattle or sheep in fields must be frequently looked to, and you will see that they do not suffer for want of shade, water and abundant food. When pinched by hunger and thirst, it is almost as difficult to confine them as it was baron Trenck, and your Indian corn and English grain fields are not now in circumstances to receive the visitations of ravenous animals without being so much damaged that their owners will not be very easily indemnified. This season answers perfectly well for pruning all sorts of

The arable fields and gay meadows behold,
 And laughing, luxuriant landscape accord,
 In tributes of verdure enamell'd with gold,
 The hard handed laborer's precious reward.
 But pause ere you gather the bountiful crop,
 And listen to well meant advice of a friend,
 The evils which flow from *intemperance* stop,
 So far as your own good example may tend.
 Avoid the inveterate habit of some,
 (Excessively foolish, atrociously sinful,)

First Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 29m. A | Full Moon, 14th day, 5h. 42m. A
 Last Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 51m. M | New Moon, 29th day, 4h. 11m. M

D.M.	D. w.	Sun rises and sets	D. de. H.M.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec. N.	Sa. to M. S.
1	Saturd	4 51 7	9 0 46	0 31 A	8 5 A	1 25	18° 3	5 58
2	SUN	4 52 7	8 0 50	1 14 "	8 34 "	2 8	17 48	5 54
3	Mond	4 53 7	7 0 52	1 56 "	9 3 "	2 50	17 32	5 50
4	Tuesd	4 54 7	6 0 54	2 39 "	9 31 "	3 33	17 16	5 45
5	Wedn	4 55 7	5 0 56	3 22 "	10 0 "	4 16	17 0	5 40
6	Thurs	4 56 7	4 0 58	4 5 "	10 31 "	4 59	16 44	5 34
7	Friday	4 57 7	3 1 0	4 52 "	11 6 "	5 46	16 27	5 27
8	Saturd	4 59 7	2 1 2	5 40 "	11 45 "	6 34	16 10	5 20
9	SUN	5 0 7	0 1 4	6 32 "	morn	7 26	15 53	5 12
10	Mond	5 1 6 59	1 8	7 26 "	0 30 M	8 20	15 36	5 3
11	Tuesd	5 2 6 58	1 10	8 23 "	1 22 "	9 17	15 18	4 54
12	Wedn	5 3 6 57	1 12	9 21 "	2 20 "	10 15	15 0	4 45
13	Thurs	5 5 6 55	1 14	10 19 "	3 26 "	11 13	14 42	4 34
14	Friday	5 6 6 54	1 16	11 17 "	Drises	morn	14 24	4 24
15	Saturd	5 7 6 53	1 18	morn	7 20 A	0 11	14 5	4 12
16	SUN	5 8 6 52	1 22	0 14 M	7 58 "	1 8	13 46	4 0
17	Mond	5 10 6 50	1 24	1 10 "	8 35 "	2 4	13 27	3 48
18	Tuesd	5 11 6 49	1 26	2 5 "	9 12 "	2 59	13 8	3 35
19	Wedn	5 12 6 48	1 28	2 59 "	9 50 "	3 53	12 48	3 22
20	Thurs	5 13 6 47	1 32	3 53 "	10 30 "	4 47	12 29	3 8
21	Friday	5 15 6 45	1 34	4 46 "	11 14 "	5 40	12 9	2 54
22	Saturd	5 16 6 44	1 36	5 39 "	morn	6 33	11 49	2 39
23	SUN	5 17 6 43	1 40	6 31 "	0 1 M	7 25	11 28	2 24
24	Mond	5 19 6 41	1 44	7 23 "	0 51 "	8 17	11 8	2 8
25	Tuesd	5 20 6 40	1 46	8 13 "	1 45 "	9 7	10 47	1 52
26	Wedn	5 21 6 39	1 48	9 1 "	2 41 "	9 55	10 27	1 36
27	Thurs	5 23 6 37	1 50	9 48 "	3 37 "	10 42	10 6	1 19
28	Friday	5 24 6 36	1 52	10 33 "	4 34 "	11 22	9 44	1 2
29	Saturd	5 25 6 35	1 56	11 17 "	Drises	0 11	9 23	0 45
30	SUN	5 27 6 33	1 58	0 0 A	7 11 A	0 58	9 2	0 27
31	Mond	5 28 6 32	2 0	0 43 "	7 40 "	1 37	8 40	0 9

Now bloated with brandy, now reeling with rum,
 Now stuffing with whiskey a spanish brown skin full.
 With the fire of the elements raging without,
 If the fire of the still is consuming within,
 A body of adamant soon must give out,
 And the steel-sinewed laborer soon must give in.
 A man had much better be burnt at the stake,
 For thus he will finish his troubles much quicker,
 Than his own carcase take a blue blaze to make,
 And be burning for years with the fire of strong liquor.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Lammas
- 2 7th Sund. after Trinity
- 3 ☽ in Aries 1781
- 4 Col. Isaac Hayn hung,
- 5 Aquila south 10 39 eve.
- 6 Transfiguration
- 7 Low tides
- 8 Arcturus sets, 0 43
- 9 8th Sund. after Trinity
- 10 Royalty abol. in Fr. '92
- 11 Aquila south, 10 16 ev.
- 12 George IV. born, 1762
- 13 Br. sl. Alert taken, 1812
- 14 Quite high tides
- 15 ☽ in Perigee
- 16 9th Sund. after Trinity
- 17 Bat. of Smolensko, 1812
- 18 Dr. Js. Beattie di. 1808
- 19 Aquila south, 9 46 eve.
- 20 Knives first used, 1563
- 21 Host. with Algiers, 1812
- 22 Low tides
- 23 10th Sun. after Trinity
- 24 City of Washington
- 25 [captured, 1814
- 26 Aquila south, 9 21 eve.
- 27 Doc. Herschel di. 1822
- 28 St. Augustine
- 29 St. John Baptist behea.
- 30 ☽ in Perigee
- 31 High tides

trees. Wounds in trees do not bleed at this time of year as in spring and in autumn, but they heal, and are in part covered over with bark, before the approach of winter. You will do well to inspect with a critical eye your fruit trees, as well as your garden vegetables, and if you find them infested with plant lice, shower over them decoctions of tobacco with a watering pot or garden engine. As soon as your harvesting is through, plough in such parts of your richest stubble fields as you intend for turnips; dress your turnip ground with plaster, live or leached ashes, or well rotted manure, and sow and harrow in your seed at the rate of one pound to an acre.

Some farmers are of opinion that August is as good a time as any to lay lands down to grass. Loudon says "Grass seeds sown alone at this season will generally succeed better than at any other; they germinate as well in the spring, but the heats of July often burn up the tender plants. Look over your fruit trees, which have lately been budded or grafted and permit no shoots from the stocks to remain, lest they rob the grafts of their nourishment. Soaking corn for swine is a useful practice; grinding it is still better. If a wash or mixture for swine be permitted to ferment till it becomes sweet, with a little acid, it will be the better; but it should not be permitted to become very sour, much less

It may very truly be said

That his is a noble vocation,
Whose industry leads him to spread
About him a little creation.

He lives independent of all

Except the Omnipotent Donor,
Has always enough at his call,
And more is a plague to its owner.

He works with his hands, it is true,
But happiness dwells with employment ;

First Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 16m. M | Full Moon, 13th day, 1h. 45m. M
Last Quarter, 19th day, 7h. 22m. A | New Moon, 27th day, 9h. 19m. A

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	p. de. H. M	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec. N	Sa. slo. M. S.
1	Tuesd	5 29 6 31	2 4	1 26	8 9 A	2 22	8°14	0 9
2	Wedn	5 31 6 29	2 6	2 9	8 39	3 5	7 52	0 28
3	Thurs	5 32 6 28	2 8	2 54	9 12	3 50	7 30	0 47
4	Friday	5 34 6 26	2 13	3 42	9 49	4 37	7 8	1 7
5	Saturd	5 35 6 25	2 14	4 31	15 30	5 26	6 46	1 26
6	SUN	5 37 6 23	2 18	5 22	11 18	6 18	6 23	1 46
7	Mond	5 38 6 22	2 20	6 15	morn	7 11	6 1	2 6
8	Tuesd	5 39 6 21	2 24	7 11	0 11 M	8 7	5 38	2 26
9	Wedn	5 41 6 19	2 26	8 8	1 12	9 4	5 16	2 47
10	Thurs	5 42 6 18	2 28	9 6	2 18	10 2	4 53	3 77
11	Friday	5 43 6 17	2 32	10 3	3 30	10 59	4 30	3 23
12	Saturd	5 45 6 15	2 34	11 0	4 43	11 56	4 0	3 49
13	SUN	5 46 6 14	2 38	11 57	Drises	morn	3 44	4 10
14	Mond	5 48 6 12	2 40	morn	7 14 A	0 53	3 21	4 31
15	Tuesd	5 49 6 11	2 42	0 53 M	7 52	1 49	2 53	4 52
16	Wedn	5 50 6 11	2 46	1 49	8 34	2 45	2 35	5 14
17	Thurs	5 52 6 8	2 48	2 45	9 18	3 41	2 12	5 35
18	Friday	5 53 6 7	2 52	3 40	10 6	4 36	1 48	5 56
19	Saturd	5 55 6 5	2 54	4 35	10 56	5 31	1 25	6 17
20	SUN	5 56 6 4	2 58	5 27	11 49	6 23	1 2	6 38
21	Mond	5 58 6 2	3 0	6 19	morn	7 15	0 38	6 59
22	Tuesd	5 59 6 1	3 4	7 8	0 43 M	8 4	0 15	7 20
23	Wedn	6 0 6 0	3 6	7 55	1 41	8 51	south	7 40
24	Thurs	6 2 5 48	3 8	8 41	2 39	9 37	0 32	8 1
25	Friday	6 3 5 47	3 12	9 25	3 36	10 21	0 55	8 21
26	Saturd	6 5 5 40	3 14	10 8	4 34	11 4	1 19	8 42
27	SUN	6 6 5 44	3 16	10 51	Drises	11 47	1 42	9 2
28	Mond	6 8 5 42	3 20	11 34	6 21	even	2 6	9 21
29	Tuesd	6 9 5 41	3 22	even	6 52	1 13	2 29	9 41
30	Wedn	6 10 5 40	3 26	1 1 A	7 23	1 57	2 52	10 00

And he who has nothing to do
 Has nothing by way of enjoyment.
 His labors are mere exercise,
 Which saves him from pains and physicians;
 Then, farmers, you truly may prize
 Your own as the best of conditions.
 From competence, shar'd with content,
 Since all our felicity springs,
 Cultivators need not care a cent
 For conquerors, statesmen, or kings.

REMARKABLE DAYS. | FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Giles
- 2 London burnt, 1666
- 3 N.S. intro. in Eng. 1751
- 4 Arcturus sets, 10 40
- 5 Lafayette born, 1757
- 6 12th Sun. after Trinity
- 7 Fed. con. formed, 1787
- 8 Definit. treaty be. U. S.
- 9 [and Eng. 1783
- 10 Bat. on lake Erie, 1813
- 11 Bat. lake Champl. 1814
- 12 Br. repul. at Balti. 1814
- 13 Charles J. Fox di. 1806
- 14 Moscow burnt, 1812
- 15 High tides [1759
- 16 Gen. Wolf ta. Quebec,
- 17 [address deliv. 1796
- 18 Washington's farewell
- 19 ☉ runs high
- 20 14th Sun. after Trinity
- 21 Fr. decl. a republ. 1792
- 22 Geo. III. crowned, 1761
- 23 Great gale, 1815
- 24 Aquila south, 7 36 eve.
- 25 ♂ rises 4 57
- 26 ☾ in Apogee
- 27 15th Sun. after Trinity
- 28 Harv. college founded,
- 29 St. Michael. [1636
- 30 St. Jerome

tainted. A little charcoal given to your swine while fattening, is said to be useful, and they will eat it eagerly. It corrects the acidity of their stomach; and prevents their being troubled with a certain gentle disorder, which the learned call dyspepsia.

Be sure to furnish your hogs with a sufficient quantity of raw materials for the manufacture of manure. Brakes, or fern, are excellent for that purpose, as they contain a great quantity of food for plants. You cannot sow your winter rye too early in September. If it is sowed early, its roots will obtain such firm hold of the soil before winter, that it will be less apt to be winter-killed in consequence of the roots being laid bare by the heaving of the ground in hard frosts. Rye may well be sowed for the purpose of furnishing food for cattle and sheep early in the spring. When it is meant for this object, it should not only be put into the ground early in autumn, but it should be sowed thicker than when intended to stand for a crop for seed. It is a good practice to mix a portion of straw, particularly the straw of oats, with the second crop of grass, when it is placed on the mow.

It is not far from the proper time to gather and secure your potatoes. Cultivators, however, are apt to err by gathering them too early. The roots

1829

OCTOBER, 31 days.

The summer flowers are faded,
 The fate of beauty sharing,
 And nature, somewhat jaded,
 Seems overdone with bearing.
 But fruit those flowers succeeding,
 The orchardist requiting,
 Abundant as in Eden,
 Is scarcely less inviting.
 A second crop of grass is
 Now toying with the zephyrs,

First Quarter, 5th day, 7h. 5m. A
 Last Quarter, 19th day, 9h. 46m. A

Full Moon, 12th day, 10h. 45m. M
 New Moon 27th day 3h. 0m. M

D. M.	D. W.	Sun rises and sets	n. d. e. h. m.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec. S.	Su. slo. m. s.
1	Thurs	6 12 5 48 3 28	1 47	7 53 A	2 43	3° 11	10 20	
2	Friday	6 13 5 47 3 32	2 35	8 37	3 31	3 34	10 38	
3	Saturd	6 14 5 46 3 34	3 25	9 21	4 21	3 58	10 57	
4	SUN	6 16 5 44 3 36	4 17	10 12	5 13	4 21	11 15	
5	Mond	6 17 5 43 3 40	5 11	11 9	6 7	4 44	11 33	
6	Tuesd	6 19 5 41 3 42	6 5	morn	7 1	5 7	11 50	
7	Wedn	6 20 5 40 3 46	7 0	0 10 M	7 56	5 30	12 8	
8	Thurs	6 22 5 38 3 48	7 56	1 17	8 52	5 53	12 24	
9	Friday	6 23 5 37 3 52	8 51	2 37	9 47	6 16	12 41	
10	Saturd	6 24 5 36 3 54	9 47	3 40	10 43	6 39	12 57	
11	SUN	6 25 5 34 3 56	10 43	4 55	11 39	7 1	13 21	
12	Mond	6 27 5 33 4 0	11 40	Drises	morn	7 24	13 27	
13	Tuesd	6 29 5 31 4 2	morn	6 33 A	0 36	7 47	13 42	
14	Wedn	6 30 5 30 4 6	0 37 M	7 17	1 33	8 9	13 50	
15	Thurs	6 31 5 29 4 8	1 34	8 4	2 30	8 31	14 9	
16	Friday	6 33 5 27 4 10	2 31	8 55	3 27	8 53	14 22	
17	Saturd	6 34 5 26 4 14	3 26	9 48	4 22	9 16	14 34	
18	SUN	6 36 5 24 4 16	4 19	10 44	5 15	9 37	14 46	
19	Mond	6 37 5 23 4 20	5 10	11 41	6 6	9 59	14 57	
20	Tuesd	6 38 5 22 4 22	5 53	morn	6 54	10 21	15 7	
21	Wedn	6 30 5 20 4 24	6 45	0 39 M	7 41	10 42	15 17	
22	Thurs	6 31 5 19 4 28	7 30	1 36	8 26	11 4	15 26	
23	Friday	6 32 5 18 4 30	8 13	2 32	9 9	11 25	15 34	
24	Saturd	6 44 5 16 4 32	8 55	3 30	9 51	11 46	15 42	
25	SUN	6 45 5 15 4 36	9 38	4 28	10 34	12 7	15 49	
26	Mond	6 46 5 14 4 38	10 21	5 24	11 17	12 27	15 55	
27	Tuesd	6 48 5 12 4 40	11 5	Drises	even	12 48	16	
28	Wedn	6 49 5 11 4 44	11 50	6 04 A	0 46	13 8	16 5	
29	Thurs	6 50 5 10 4 46	even	6 42	1 34	13 28	16 9	
30	Friday	6 52 5 8 4 48	1 27 A	7 24	2 23	13 48	16 12	
31	Saturd	6 52 5 7 4 52	2 18	8 12	3 14	14 8	16 14	

By which the hind amasses
 Sweet food for cows and heifers.
 The fields of corn are studded,
 With ears of golden glowing,
 And all the land is flooded
 With bounties overflowing.
 O then the tribute render
 To the Almighty Giver,
 Of all the heart can tender,
 And all the tongue deliver.

REMARKABLE DAYS

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 First steamboat, 1807
- 2 Maj. Andre hung, 1780
- 3 Gov. Adams died 1803
- 4 Bat. Germantown 1777
- 5 Greatest elongation ☿
- 6 Low tides.
- 7
- 8 Gov. Hancock di. 1793
- 9 Count Pulaski kil. 1779
- 10 High tides
- 11 Bahamas discov. 1492
- 12 Very high tides
- 13 Bat. Queenstown 1812
- 14 ☿ ♃ 7 *s
- 15 Sirius rises, 0 23
- 16 Queen of Fr. behe. '93
- 17 Burgoyne taken, 1777
- 18 Bri. sl'p Frolic ta. 1812
- 19 Cornwallis taken, 1781
- 20 John Adams brn. 1735
- 21 Bat. of Trafalgar, 1805
- 22 7 *s south, 1 50 morn.
- 23 America discove. 1492
- 24 ♃ in Apogee
- 25 George II. died, 1760
- 26 ☿ ☼ ♀
- 27 Androm. sou. 9 51 eve.
- 28 ☿ ☼ ♀
- 29 High tides
- 30 Yel. fev. in Phila. 1793,
- 31 [5000 people destr.

continue to grow larger and better after the tops have attained their full growth. Still, however, they should be harvested before the occurrence of those soaking rains, which generally precede the setting in of winter. If potatoes are dried in a hot sun, they are apt to turn green, and become unwholesome. Judge Buel, of Albany, gives us the following maxims:—1st. "The best potatoes are grown upon cold, moist, but porous and rich soils. 2d. It were better that the sun never should shine upon them—that they should be housed with all the dirt that adheres to them—that it is beneficial to add more dirt in the bin or cask to exclude external air as much as possible. And 3d. That their surface should be kept moist, and the atmosphere which surrounds them as little above the point of freezing as possible." Gather your fruit intended to be kept through winter carefully by hand, "in the middle part of a dry day, not in the morning before the dew is evaporated, nor in the evening when it begins to be deposited." You may then put them down in dry sand, as soon as picked, without letting them lie in heaps as some do, for the purpose of sweating.

Many a slovenly slubberdegullion, who is miscalled a cultivator, but who, instead of acquiring anything by his vocation, mars every thing he meddles of, is in the habit of spoiling

The fading year begins to wear
 An aspect wan and dreary,
 The forest trees of foliage bare,
 Seem pilgrims old and weary.
 Anon in silver sheen they shine,
 (Jack Frost the decorator),
 Like ood coquettes, with gew-gaws fine,
 To hide defects of nature.
 Winter will soon be here of course,
 Prepar'd to storm our quarters,

First Quarter 4th day, 5h. 7m. M | Full Moon 10th day, 9h. 2m.
 Last Quarter 18th day, 4h. 7m. M | New Moon 26th day, 7h. 4m.

D.M.	D. W	Sun rises and sets	D.de. A.M.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec.S	Su. ho. M.S
1	SUN	6 55 5 5	4 54	3 14	9 7	4 7	14°31	16 16
2	Mond	6 56 5 4	4 56	4 4	10 6	5 0	14 50	16 17
3	Tuesd	6 57 5 3	5 0	4 58	11 9	5 54	15 9	16 17
4	Wedn	6 58 5 2	5 2	5 51	morn	6 47	15 27	16 16
5	Thurs	7 0 5 0	5 4	6 44	0 14 M	7 40	15 46	16 14
6	Friday	7 1 4 59	5 6	7 38	1 25	8 34	16 4	16 12
7	Saturd	7 2 4 58	5 10	8 31	2 36	9 27	16 22	16 9
8	SUN	7 3 4 57	5 12	9 26	3 48	10 22	16 39	16 5
9	Mond	7 5 4 55	5 14	10 21	5 1	11 17	16 56	16 0
10	Tuesd	7 6 4 54	5 16	11 18	Rises	morn	17 13	15 54
11	Wedn	7 7 4 53	5 18	morn	5 51 A	0 14	17 30	15 48
12	Thurs	7 8 4 52	5 22	1 15 M	6 41	1 11	17 46	15 40
13	Friday	7 9 4 51	5 24	1 12	7 35	2 8	18 2	15 32
14	Saturd	7 10 4 50	5 26	2 8	8 31	3 4	18 18	15 23
15	SUN	7 11 4 49	5 28	3 0	9 29	3 56	18 34	15 13
16	Mond	7 12 4 48	5 30	3 52	10 27	4 48	18 49	15 2
17	Tuesd	7 14 4 46	5 32	4 39	11 25	5 35	19 4	14 51
18	Wedn	7 15 4 45	5 34	5 25	morn	6 21	19 18	14 38
19	Thurs	7 16 4 44	5 36	6 8	0 22 M	7 4	19 32	14 25
20	Friday	7 17 4 43	5 38	6 50	1 19	7 46	19 46	14 61
21	Saturd	7 18 4 42	5 40	7 32	2 16	8 28	19 59	13 56
22	SUN	7 19 4 41	5 42	8 15	3 13	9 11	20 12	13 40
23	Mond	7 19 4 41	5 44	8 58	4 10	9 54	20 25	13 23
24	Tuesd	7 20 4 40	5 46	9 43	5 8	10 39	20 37	13 6
25	Wedn	7 21 4 39	5 48	10 30	6 6	11 26	20 49	12 47
26	Thurs	7 22 4 38	5 50	11 19	D sets	even	21 0	12 28
27	Friday	7 23 4 37	5 50	even	6 4 A	1 6	21 11	12 9
28	Saturd	7 24 4 36	5 52	1 3 A	6 57	1 59	21 22	11 48
29	SUN	7 24 4 36	5 54	1 56	7 55	2 52	21 32	11 27
30	Mond	7 25 4 35	5 56	2 49	8 56	3 45	21 42	11 5

And bullying Boreas, with the force
 And roar of mighty waters.
 House, cellar, barn then barricade,
 Your homestead to defend, or
 When the rough elements invade,
 All comfort must surrender.
 I would, by reason tagg'd with rhyme,
 Convince you and your neighbors,
 The dolt, who does not do in time
 Does double all his labors.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

1	All saints [gomery, '75	good fruit by making it into bad cider.
2	St. Johns tak. by Mont-	Instead of manufacturing a delectable
3	Androm. sou. 9 23 eve.	beverage, compared with which even
4	7 *s south, 0 59 morn.	nectar itself is nought but non-entity,
5	Gunpowder plot, 1605	he gives you a villanous compound,
6	♂ stationary	which defies chemical analysis, but
7	Dimond sets, 0 42	resembles most a mixture of bilge
8	Aquila sets, 11 7	water acidulated with aqua fortis.
9	☽ in Apogee	In order to avoid this consummation,
10	Bat. Williamsburg 1813	devoutly to be deprecated, you should
11	Darkday in N. En. 1819	proceed as follows, to wit:—For store
12	High tides	cider of the first rate, gather your ap-
13	Bat. Prestonpans, 1715	ples as late as the first of November,
14	Greatest elongation ♀	and let them lie till mellow, but not
15	22d Sund. after Trinity	rotten. Grind them in a trough large
16	Ferguson died, 1776	enough to hold a cheese, and let the
17	Seacoal first used, 1307	pomace remain therein, before you
18	Low tides	press it, from twelve to twenty four
19	Earthqu. in N. E. 1755	hours, according to the temperature
20	☽ in Apogee [1792	of the weather. Press it slowly, and
21	Fr. decr. of fraternity,	put it into casks through straw or
22	22d Sun. after Trinity	a coarse sieve, and put the casks in a
23	St. Clement	cool place. Leave out the bungs till
24	Mississippi sche. 1720	the fermentation principally subsides.
25	Brit. evacu. N. Y. 1783	Then drive the bungs in tight, but
26	Oli. Ellsworth di. 1807	leave a small spigot vent a while
27	High tides	longer if necessary to prevent the
28	Earthq. in N. En. 1814	barrel from bursting. Rack off in
29	Advt Sun [Eng. 1782	January, and fumigate with sulphur,
30	Am. Indep. acknow. by	by a process too common to need de-
		scribing. Then, if you wish your ci-
		der should be stronger than the simple
		juice will make it, add from one to
		three gallons of cider-spirit to each
		hogshead. Fill the vessels quite full,
		and stop them air-tight, and let the

1829

DECEMBER, 31 days.

This weather is like chesnut bur,
 Saving somewhat rougher;
 Those who will not see nor stir
 In season, sure must suffer.
 But some, foreseeing could not shun
 The ills they saw impending,
 For prudence cannot always run
 From strokes she sees descending.
 To all who suffer, good or bad,
 Relief should be extended;

First Quarter 3d day, 1h. 49m. A

Full Moon 10th day, 8h. 54m. M

Last Quarter 18th day, 1h. 20m. M

New Moon 25th day, 10h. 52m. A

P.M.	d. w.	Sun rises and sets	D. in H.M.	High water	Moon sets	Moon south	Sun's dec S	Sa. slo. M. S
1	Tuesd	7 26 4 34	5 58	3 42	10 1	4 38	21°52	10 43
2	Wedn	7 27 4 33	5 58	4 34	11 8	5 30	22 1	10 19
3	Thurs.	7 27 4 33	6 0	5 25	morn	6 21	22 9	9 56
4	Friday	7 28 4 32	6 0	6 17	0 16 M	7 13	22 18	9 32
5	Saturd	7 28 4 32	6 2	7 8	1 25	8 4	22 25	9 07
6	SUN	7 29 4 31	6 4	8 2	2 35	8 53	22 33	8 42
7	Mond	7 30 4 30	6 4	8 56	3 46	9 52	22 39	8 16
8	Tuesd	7 30 4 20	6 6	9 51	4 55	10 47	22 46	7 23
9	Wedn	7 31 4 29	6 6	10 47	6 2	11 43	22 52	7 57
10	Thurs	7 31 4 29	6 8	11 53	Drises	morn	22 57	6 55
11	Friday	7 31 4 29	6 8	none	6 5	0 39	23 2	6 28
12	Saturd	7 32 4 28	6 10	0 38 M	7 2	1 34	23 7	6 0
13	SUN	7 32 4 28	6 10	1 30	8 1	2 26	23 11	5 32
14	Mond	7 32 4 28	6 10	2 20	9 0	3 16	23 15	5 3
15	Tuesd	7 33 4 27	6 12	3 7	9 58	4 3	23 18	4 34
16	Wedn	7 33 4 27	6 12	3 52	10 56	4 43	23 21	4 5
17	Thurs	7 33 4 27	6 12	4 35	11 53	5 31	23 23	3 36
18	Friday	7 33 4 27	6 12	5 17	morn	6 13	23 25	3 6
19	Saturd	7 33 4 27	6 12	5 59	0 50 M	6 55	23 26	2 36
20	SUN	7 33 4 27	6 12	6 42	1 47	7 38	23 27	2 6
21	Mond	7 33 4 27	incr	7 25	2 44	8 21	23 27	1 36
22	Tuesd	7 33 4 27	0 0	8 10	3 42	9 6	23 27	1 6
23	Wedn	7 33 4 27	0 0	8 58	4 40	9 54	23 27	0 36
24	Thurs	7 33 4 27	0 0	9 48	5 38	10 44	23 26	0 6
25	Friday	7 33 4 27	0 0	10 41	Dsets	11 37	23 24	slow
26	Saturd	7 33 4 27	0 0	11 35	5 31	even	23 22	0 24
27	SUN	7 33 4 27	0 0	0 30 A	6 33	1 26	23 20	1 24
28	Mond	7 33 4 27	0 0	1 25	7 38	2 21	23 17	1 54
29	Tuesd	7 32 4 28	0 0	2 18	8 46	3 14	23 14	2 23
30	Wedn	7 32 4 28	0 2	3 10	9 54	4 6	23 10	2 52
31	Thurs	7 32 4 28	0 2	4 2	11 3	4 58	23 6	3 22

For his condition is most sad,
 Who has the most offended.
 'Twould folly be for you or me
 To thwart the operations,
 Or close the hand of charity
 By nice discriminations;
 'Twere better our donations should,
 While liberally given,
 Include the bad as well as good
 Like benefits from Heaven.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

- 1 Empe. Alex'd. di. 1825
- 2 ♄ south, 4 50 morn.
- 3 Bonap. cro. emp. 1804
- 4 Low tides
- 5 Sirius rises, 7 58
- 6 ♃ in Perigee
- 7 Rh. Island taken, 1776
- 8 ♄ 7 *s
- 9 Milton born, 1608
- 10 Ft. Geo. blo'n up, 1813
- 11 High tides
- 12 Louis XVI. tried, 1792
- 13 3d Sund. in Advent
- 14 Washington died, 1799
- 15 Beau. is divorced, 1809
- 16 Tea dest. in Bost. 1778
- 17 Low tides
- 18 ♃ in Apogee
- 19 Very low tides. [1620
- 20 Cape Cod first settled,
- 21 ☾ enters ♊
- 22 7 *s south, 9 32 eve.
- 23 Emp. Alex. born, 1777
- 24 Br. sign. at Ghent, 1814
- 25 CHRISTMAS DAY
- 26 Battl. of Trenton, 1776
- 27 1st Sun. aft. Christmas
- 28 First at. on N. Orl. 1813
- 29 Tr. ship Java tak. 1812
- 30 Br. burn Blackrock '12
- 31 Montgomery kill. 1775

cider remain at least a year before it is drawn for use. By means like these, the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H. make cider for which Boston cider-bibbers give ten dollars a barrel!

The Farmer, who has managed matters to advantage, has a plenty of every thing, necessary to fill the cup of earthly felicity. He has also time to enjoy life, without being obliged to snatch at innocent and salutary pleasures, as dogs are said to lap the waters of the Nile, when running at full speed, to avoid the crocodiles, which lie in ambush ready to spring upon their victims. The long winter evenings give time to acquire useful knowledge, and it is his own fault if he does not convert his fireside into a little academy or Lancaster school, in which that kind of information is elicited and deposited in the store-house of memory, which serves to render its possessor useful, wealthy and respectable. See that your roots, garden vegetables, &c. are properly stowed away in your cellar, bins, boxes, &c. so that your labours may not be in vain, and the fruits thereof become heave-offerings to rats and other vermin, or the worthless fragments which remain to mark the intrusions of Jack Frost. Let your beef, pork, and other good things of the sort be so packed and preserved as not to become the prey of putrescence, or the germ of fever.



AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD GARDEN.

The importance and utility of **HORTICULTURE**, or the art of cultivating those products of the soil which are used in domestic economy, require no elaborate exposition. The greatest blessings which a kind Providence can bestow on man, in his sublunary state of existence, are, health of body and peace of mind; and the pursuits of gardening eminently conduce to these. Gardening was the primitive employment of the *first man*; and the *first of men*, among his descendants, have ever been attached to that occupation. Indeed, we can hardly form an idea of human felicity, in which a garden is not one of its most prominent characteristics.

Gardening is not only an innocent and healthy, but a profitable occupation. It is not alone by the money which is *made*, but also by the money which is *saved*, that the profits of a pursuit should be estimated; where a good garden constitutes part of a rural establishment, and the culinary uses of its productions are well understood, the field or the market furnishes a proportionably small part of the provisions necessary for family consumption. "I consider," said Dr. Deane, "the kitchen garden of very considerable importance, as pot-herbs, salads, and roots of various kinds, are useful in house-keeping. Having a plenty of them at hand, a family will not be so likely to run into the error, which is too common in this country, of eating flesh in too great a proportion for health. Farmers, as well as others, should have kitchen gardens; and they need not grudge the labour of tending them, which may be done at odd intervals of time, which would otherwise chance to be consumed in needless loitering."

Cowley says of gardening, "It is one of the best-natured delights of all others, for a man to look about him, and see nothing but the effects and improvements of his art and diligence; to be always gathering some fruits of it, and at the same time to behold others ripening, and others budding; to see his soil covered with the beauteous creatures of his own industry; and to see, like God, that all his works are good."

We shall here state, concisely, some of the principal pre-requisites for successful horticulture, directing our observations, chiefly, to what relates to the kitchen garden. Gardens are usually classed under the following heads:—the *kitchen garden*; the *fruit garden*; and the *flower garden*. The flower garden, being designed principally for ornament, should be placed in the most conspicuous part, that is, in front, or next to the back part of the house; the kitchen garden and fruit garden may follow in succession. With respect to the natural situation of a garden, Nicol and Forsyth agree in preferring a gentle declivity towards the south, a little inclining to the east, to receive the benefit of the morning sun. "A kitchen garden," observed Dr Deane, "should not be situated at any great distance from the house, lest, being too much out of sight, it should be out of mind, and the necessary culture of it much neglected." It should be placed adjoining to a stable, whence the dung may be easily conveyed into the enclosure. It should be sheltered, as much as can be, from the north and east, to prevent the blighting winds from affecting the trees. The best soil for a garden is a sandy loam, two or three feet deep, according to Forsyth; but if deeper, the better. The earth should not be of a binding nature in summer, nor retentive of rain in winter, but of such a texture that it can be worked at any season, when not frozen, without difficulty."

Dr. Deane observed, that "a garden should have a close fence, that the winds may not drive seeds of weeds into it. The fence should be at least seven feet high, and picketed to prevent the entrance of thieves. The height and closeness of the fence will increase the vegetation by increasing the warmth of the air in the garden, excepting, perhaps, the parts which are shaded by the fences. The rage of high winds will be so opposed as to prevent the tearing and distorting of tender plants; and fowls may be more easily kept out." Loudon remarks, that "the height of walls for training fruit trees, generally approved, is from ten to twelve feet; but it is more commonly determined by the size and form of the garden, and the inclination of its surface." "Many low walls, or stout ranges of paling," Abercrombie observes, "will produce a greater total effect, in accelerating fruit, than the same expenditure in high walls." "Fruit walls, five or six feet high," Hitt remarks, "will do very well for peaches, cherries, vines, and figs; but he would not advise the planting of apricots, plums, or pears, on such walls, they requiring more room, and to stand longer before they bear. Garden walls have been coloured white or black, and the latter colour is justly preferred as absorbing and refracting more heat than any other, and thereby accelerating the maturity, and improving the quality of fruits." — *Fessenden's New American Gardener*.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

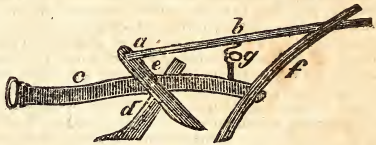
Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay; and a *slack, doubtful paymaster* is not too valuable a customer to dun

sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of *losing* your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take *dog skins* for your work. One hand must wash the other, as poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him; and no man can stand it long, who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expenses of carrying it on.

A PLOUGH CLEANER.

The following cut represents an implement, invented by Joseph Kersey, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania. It is an appendage to a plough, called by the inventor a "Plough Cleaner," and was by him exhibited before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and was approved of before the Committee of Inventions.



The staff *b* rests towards one end on the coupling round of the plough handles; at the other end it has a mortice *a*, to receive the upright *e*, they are connected by a pin, so as to work like a hinge.

The upright *e* is placed three inches before the coultter *d*, and pinned to the beam, *c*, by a screw bolt, which may be passed through either of the *three holes* in the upright, so that the range can be adapted to the depth of the ploughing.

The front edge of *e* is made a little circular, to prevent its acting as shears—*g* represents a circular steel spring, screwed on the beam, and tied with a string to the staff *b*. The whole contrivance is placed on the land side of the plough.

The ploughman, when he wishes to use it, grasps the staff with his left hand.

THE LOCUST TREE.

Not many of the natives of the forest rival the Locust in beauty and foliage, and none are more valuable for timber. Its durability and hardness render it particularly suitable for application to

the purposes of the arts in ship building and machinery, and for the uses of rural economy in the construction of fences. Unlike most other trees, it invites the grass to grow under it: its small and rounded leaves afford shade from the scorching rays of the sun, retain the moisture of showers and dew in summer, and by their annual deposit in autumn enrich the ground. The ameliorating effect on the most barren soil, the clothing of sandy and almost desert knolls with luxuriant herbage by the cultivation of Locust groves, is exemplified in almost every spot where they grow. After a few trees have been planted, little care is required for their propagation. Shoots are consequently sent up from the roots, or young trees rise from the seeds, and in a few years arrive to maturity. The winds of the northern winters, it must be confessed, often impair their symmetry of form by breaking the branches, and the value of the timber is injured by worms; but loss from the first cause can be prevented by proper pruning, and the destruction of the gnawing enemy effected by reasonable care. But although our climate is not the most propitious for the growth of this tree, it is sufficiently favourable to allow of its attaining good size with soundness.

The price at which the timber has been purchased by Government for building vessels of war, is stated at 75 cents the cubic foot, and a supply has been procured with difficulty. The profit which would result from the cultivation of the Locust for the market, would be very great. The value it possesses is increased from the circumstance that it may be made the means for the improvement of barren soils, and that the waste places may be covered not only with groves but with luxuriant vegetation beneath them.—W. LINCOLN.

WORKING BULLS.

The bull is naturally vicious, and often becomes so mischievous as to endanger valuable lives; an evil which we conceive might be remedied by teaching him to labour. Bulls are not only broken with little difficulty, and work well, but they recover from fatigue much sooner than an ox.

WORKING COWS.

"Why should the cow be exempted from the labours of the field, while the wife and daughter of the farmer are expected and required to be daily employed in cooking, washing, baking, spinning, milking, and making butter and cheese? Ought a farmer to treat his cows more tenderly than his wife and children?" In a work written by the famous Arthur Young, entitled "*Young's Eastern Tour*," it is remarked, that "Mr. Bakewell, a famous English cultivator, used to draw with oxen, but now draws all with cows. Mr. B. finds them full as handy as oxen, and that they draw just as well as oxen of the same size." Indeed, we can see no reason why cows should be exempted from labour any more than mares. The only objection to cows being trained to the yoke of which we are aware, is, that for some time before

and after calving they will not be in a condition to labour. This objection, however, applies with equal force to mares. Cows commonly calve at a time of the year when team work is but little wanted. Besides, a farmer with considerable neat stock might so manage that some of his cows might always be fit for the yoke. And it is possible that working cows moderately would serve the purpose of exercise to the human species, and would thus strengthen the constitutions, and improve the breeds of the animals, by imparting vigour to the breeders.

CLEANSE YOUR CELLARS.

If you wish to live half your days, be careful not to be in the habit of breathing the gasses of putrefaction, vegetable or animal. We do not pretend to say whether a parcel of rotting or rotten potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, decaying in a cellar will produce what is called *yellow fever* or not. But a kind of fever may be manufactured from vegetable or animal putrefaction, which may prove as fatal, though perhaps not quite so rapid in its progress as the genuine plague of the West Indies or the Levant. Beef brine or pork brine, suffered to stand too long, becomes very offensive, and whatever offends the sense of smelling is injurious to health. We have been assured by physicians of eminence, that they have reason for believing that bilious or typhus fevers of a malignant and fatal kind have originated from sources of this description.

ON DESTROYING OFFENSIVE SMELLS, PURIFYING APARTMENTS, &c.

(Extract from a paper by Dr. Webster, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. 6. page 201.)

Within a few months great use has been made in France of a chemical compound of chlorine gas and lime or soda, for the purpose of destroying the offensive odours arising from putrifying animal or vegetable matters. The first use of this compound was in a case of judicial inquiry, where it became necessary to disinfect a body for examination, and by it the effluvia was destroyed in an hour or two.

For all common purposes, the effects of the compound of lime and chlorine, known in commerce as "bleaching powder," and "bleaching salts," are similar to those of the substance used in France under the name of Labarraque's Disinfecting Soda Liquid."

The bleaching powder must be sprinkled about an apartment, or a small quantity thrown into a vessel which it is wished to purify, or it may be dissolved in water, and cloths be dipped in the solution, and afterwards brought into the vitiated atmosphere. Vehicles for the removal of offensive substances, as well as the substances themselves, may be freed from all offensive odour by the use of the powder, while at the same time the fertilizing powers of those substances are remarkably increased—a fact which has been established by actual experiments.

In some situations and apartments, a few spoonfuls of the pow-

er may be mixed with the sand with which the floors are usually sprinkled. The many occasions, both in public and private, where this purifying agent may be advantageously employed, must be obvious. It is sometimes desirable to prevent the rapid change of a dead body previous to interment; this would be accomplished by a small quantity of the dry powder within the coffin, or by the application of the moistened cloths.

In descending into vaults, pits, sewers, &c. if the air breathed has passed through a sponge which has been wet with the solution, the person can remain sometime without injury in situations where others, not so provided, would infallibly be destroyed.

The use of this substance in the sick chamber will be found a source of no slight comfort, and even safety in some diseases; and it has been applied to ulcer and putrescent sores with manifest advantage.

The effect of this chemical agent is not like that of vinegar, and the various substances resorted to on occasions like the above; it does not merely *disguise* the odour, it chemically decomposes and destroys it. It is perfectly innoxious, and not expensive, unless purchased in small quantities, usually sold in small tin boxes, it should be obtained from the manufacturer, by the pound.

TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF COCK-ROACHES.

Into a common bowl put a gill or two of water made sweet with molasses. Set this at night in a place infested by these insects, and place splinters of wood leading from the floor or hearth to the edge of the bowl to serve as roads to ruin for the cock-roaches, and they will, in a few nights drown themselves all off to a bug, and become as scarce as mosquitoes in January, or snow drifts in dog days. It is said, likewise, that a little spirits of turpentine, applied with a feather to shelves or furniture where they resort, will cause them to leave the room.

PRESERVING SMOKED MEAT, &c.

(Extract of a letter from the late THOMAS GOLD, Esq. formerly President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.)

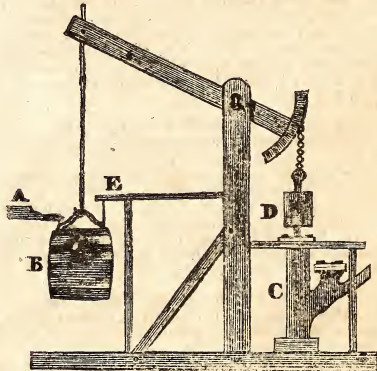
You have published in your valuable "New England Farmer," several methods for preserving smoked meats. Much experience has enabled me to offer you a prescription on the subject that never has, and never will fail of answering the purpose, viz. preserving those meats safe from the ravages of all small animals, and pure and sound for any length of time, and in any climate. It is the use of CHARCOAL. My mode of putting down any kind of smoked meats is thus: Take a tierce or box and cover the bottom with charcoal, reduced to small pieces, but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sewed around so as to exclude all dust; lay them down in the coal in compact order, then cover the layer with coal, and so on till your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.

The use of charcoal properly prepared in boxes, is of great benefit in preserving fresh provisions, butter and fruits, in warm weather; also in recovering meats of any kind, when partially damaged, by covering the same a few hours in the coal. Let those whose situation requires it, make the experiment on any article of food subject to decay, and they will more than realize their expectations.

TO PROTECT YOUNG PLANTS FROM WORMS.

The powder or dust of tobacco thrown over the beds, in a garden where the plants are just coming up, will save them from the worms, which frequently destroy them before they have fairly broken through the ground.

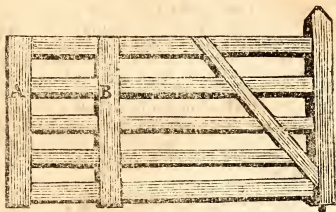
CHEAP ENGINE FOR RAISING WATER.



A small fall of at least three or four feet must be obtained by a dam, or otherwise. The stream brought by a wooden trough or other proper conveyance, should be so directed as to run into the bucket, (B) when the bucket is elevated; but so soon as it begins to descend, the stream flows over it, and goes to supply the wooden trough or well in which the foot of the forcing pump (C) stands. (D) is an iron cylinder attached to the pump-rod, which passes through it. The cylinder is filled with lead or heavy materials; and furnishes the power which works the pump. At (E) is fixed a cord, which, when the bucket comes within four or five inches of its lowest projection, becomes stretched, and opens a valve in the bottom of it through which the water empties itself. The weight then at the other end of the lever raises the vessel (B) to a proper position near (A) to be again filled with water.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF GATES.

The most common fault in the construction of gates is the fixing of the brace to run from the top of the hind piece of the gate sloping towards the fore end. Such gates always sag, and their fore ends scrape the ground. Reverse the position of the brace, and then if the gate be well made of seasoned stuff, it will never sag. the following is a sketch of such a gate:—



The har-tree three and a half inches thick and four and a half or five inches wide: the brace two and a half inches wide and two inches thick—the upper bar seven inches wide—the gate may be hung with hinges, or hooks and eyes, or with one hook-and-eye at top, and a gudgeon at the bottom of the har-tree, to turn in a hole, drilled in a head-stone, to be set close to the foot of the gate post. In the latter case the lower end of the har-tree should be rounded and receive a ring or narrow band to prevent its splitting. The brace, besides the rivets, (one through each bar) should further be fastened to the bars by nails from the other side. The brace, with its rivets and shoulders, renders it impossible for the upper bars to sag; and the two perpendicular pieces of board A & B being riveted and nailed to the lower bars, effectually support them. Full inch boards, even of white pine, will be strong enough for the bars; although hard wood or spruce would be preferable. If made of oak, inch boards would be amply sufficient. The brace and har-tree should be of white oak or hard pine.—TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ELDER.

The expressed juice of elder leaves, will kill skippers in cheese, bacon, &c.—and strong decoctions of the leaves or roots, are fatal to insects which depredate on plants in gardens, &c. Dr. Willich observes, that “the leaves of elder are eaten by sheep to which they are of great service, when diseased with the rot; for if placed in a situation where they can easily reach the bark and young shoots, they will speedily cure themselves.” Dr. Jared Elliot observed in his *Essays on Field Husbandry*, that “elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times a year will kill them.”

MEARS' SPRING FASTENING FOR HORSES.



The above represents an useful implement invented by Mr. JOHN MEARS, of Dorchester, Mass. It consists of an iron plate, with a stub of suitable size to hold a ring at one end, to which the halter fastening a horse may be attached. The other end of the plate is bent into a suitable shape for a spring to prevent the escape of the ring in any other direction than by a downward pressure. If the horse gets his feet tangled in his halter, or takes any position, by which a downward pressure takes place, the spring gives way, the ring escapes, and the horse is liberated, without having a chance to hang himself, as he sometimes does in other modes of fastening him.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING GRAIN.

Extract from a communication for the New England Farmer, by P. WILLIAMS, Esq. of Fitchburgh, Mass.

Mr. Fessenden: I saw in a late N. E. Farmer the method the English sometimes use to cut their wheat. Having for several years past either cradled or mowed my wheat, the method above-mentioned appeared to me so reasonable, at the same time so simple, that with one hour's work I was enabled to bring it into operation, much to my profit and satisfaction. I found, on trial, that one of the bows could be dispensed with, by adding a preventer brace, or regulator, thus—



The English, it would seem, have the standing grain on their left. On trial I found it had better stand on the right, the same as grass, with a boy to follow to place the grain which the scythe leaves, at an angle of forty-five degrees to the direction of the mower. The bow may stand at the right angle with the scythe, and regulated by the brace according as the grain stands, or leans—its length, according to the length of straw to be cut—mine is about twenty inches from the heel of the scythe. Three small holes, the size to receive a rake bow, is all that is needed in the snead made use for grass, as the bow and brace can be taken out in a moment. The acre of wheat cut by me the present season was strawed sufficiently large, for forty bushels. I was little more than seven hours cutting the acre. Four men with sickles would probably have been a longer time, with a further loss of twice the heads or ears where the grain was lodged.

CANKER WORM.

This pernicious and disgusting insect has renewed its ravages, which were suspended from 1816 to 1826, owing, as is supposed, to severe and late frosts in the spring of 1816, which destroyed most of the generation then in existence. The late Professor Peck has given an able article on the natural history of this reptile, for which he received a premium of fifty dollars from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. This paper was originally published in the Massachusetts Agr. Rep. and republished in the New Eng. Farmer, vol. v. p. 393. We have not room for the article at length, but will give such facts derived from that and other sources, as may enable the cultivator to guard against the depredations of the insect.

Canker worms, in the last or perfect stage of their growth, appear late in the fall, as well as early in the spring. They are then found in a double form, the males with wings, the females without wings. The females ascend the tree by its trunk, and deposit their eggs in the branches. The males, by their wings, resort to them, and in thirteen days after their union, the females lodge their eggs in the crannies of the bark, in the forks of small branches; and where there are spots of moss on the smaller limbs. On the twenty first day the larva or caterpillar breaks from its shell, and commences feeding. On the twenty sixth day from their quitting the egg they begin to cease feeding, descend by the trunk of the tree, and enter the ground, most of them within a circle of four feet from the trunk of the tree. But some few will be found at a greater distance.

The only remedy against the ravages of the canker-worm, whose efficacy has been established is *tarring the trees*. This may be performed as follows: Put a strip of linen or canvas 6 or 8 inches wide, [some say strong brown paper, will answer] round the body of the tree, and smear it well with tar, put on with a brush. It is said to be a good practice to mix a quantity of fish-oil or soap grease, no matter how rancid, with the tar, which prevents its hardening so soon as it would without the mixture. This strip should be drawn close and made fast around each tree by a small string above, and a larger one at the lower edge, made of swinging tow or hemp. Between these strings the mixture of tar and oil or grease is applied with a painter's brush. The larger string will stop the descent of the more liquid parts of the tar, which will remain a long time soft on account of the accumulation caused by the strings.

Various other methods of applying tar have been recommended, which are recapitulated or alluded to in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. vi. p. 310, vol. vii. p. 41; Fessenden's *New American Gardener*, p. 170. *Thatcher's Orchardist*, p. 90. The tarring process, to complete the desired effect, should be commenced immediately after the first considerable frosts, which happen in the fall, or frequently as early as the 20th of October. The insects never rise till there has been frost, which appears to be necessary to give them that excitability, which enables them to leave the

ground. The tarring must be continued in mild weather, till the time of the ascent of the insects is past, or as long as any are caught by or leave their traces on the tar, commonly about the latter end of May. The best time of applying it, is about sunset, because the worms pass up in the evening, and the tar will not harden so much in the night as by day.

Many other remedies against the canker worm have been proposed, but we believe further trials are necessary to place their efficacy beyond dispute. Those proposed by Professor Peck, were first turning up the ground carefully in October, as far as the branches of a tree extend, to half a spade's depth, or five inches so as completely to invert the surface. A great number of cocoons or chrysalids would thus be destroyed by frost and air. Secondly, breaking the clods and smoothing the surface by a rake, and passing a heavy roller over it, so as to render it very hard, and without cracks. In grass grounds the sod should be turned with the grass side down, and placed side by side, so as to be rolled. The winter's frosts would heave and crack a smooth surface, but it might be smoothed and hardened by the roller, or by other means in March, with much less trouble, time and expense, than tarring requires. As lime, when slacked is reduced to an impalpable powder, and is thus well adapted to close the openings in the surface to which it may be washed by rains. Mr. P. is inclined to think its good effects are produced this way as well as by its caustick quality.

Strewing air-slacked lime round the trees has likewise been suggested by way of experiment, by John Lowell, Esq. (Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. iii. No. 4. and N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 2.) and others. Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Bradford, Mass. proposed to spread mercurial ointment on strips of woollen cloth made fast round the tree (N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. p. 377.) John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, Mass. proposed between the time in June, after the worms had disappeared and the 20th of October to take the whole of the soil surrounding the trees, to the extent of at least four feet from the trunk, and of a suitable depth, and cart it away to a distance from any trees, which the canker worms are in the habit of feeding on; and returning an equal quantity of compost of rich earth, intermixed with manure. A writer for the N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 327, states a case of an orchard having been preserved from canker worms by means, as was supposed of locust trees, growing interspersed with apple trees. Mr. Roland Howard, of Easton, Mass. observes that "A quantity of lime was collected from the sweepings of a lime store, and spread on the ground around a certain apple tree, some time in the month of November; (the foliage of which tree had been destroyed by the canker-worm the preceding summer;) the ground being in a pulverized state; the lime was spread as far from the trunk as the drippings from the branches extended; the effect was stated to be the entire disappearance of the worm, and an increased vigour of the tree." New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 393. Pasturing an orchard with swine was recommended by Dr. Deane, to preserve against canker worms, as

well as the curculio or worm found in fruit. Likewise strewing the ground about the trees with flax rubbish and sea weed. See Thacher's Orchardist, ps. 61, 62, 98.

Directions for the gathering and preserving herbs for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Herbs are, generally, in their greatest perfection when the foliage is fully expanded and they begin to flower. At this time, in a fair, dry day, they should be collected and carefully dried in the shade. When perfectly dry they should be pressed into the shape of a common brick by means of a curb for that purpose. They should be, immediately after taken from the press, papered, labelled and put into a box, and kept in a dry place for use.

The common practice is—The good woman of the house collects such a number of herbs as she thinks may be necessary and useful for her family, without much reference to the state of the plants nor the season of the year—When collected they are tied with a string and hung up, or laid on a shelf in the garret, there to remain with other combustibles, in the air, until wanted.

In the dead of the night, perhaps, an herb is wanted—a person is sent with a light to bring it in a hurry, and after tumbling over and over, a number of different kinds, it is at length found, having been exposed so long to the action of the air, as to have lost its flavour. If in this manner, turning over in a hurry, a heap of dry combustible matters with one hand, and holding the light carelessly with the other, the house is not set on fire, it is a lucky circumstance. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

HINTS WITH REGARD TO FATTENING SWINE.

If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. vi. p. 382 says "I invariably found that quantities of food consumed by fattening hogs increased every week till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all they ate turned to fat: and that can only be done by giving time."

The experienced farmer need not be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of brimstone or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew, or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorber of those acid juices, which, might, otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

LUCERNE.

This is one of our earliest grasses. It should be sown, on a rich, deep, clean and light soil, free from weeds, about the first of May, or as soon as the ground has acquired warmth sufficient to give it a vigorous growth. It will not answer for clayey or wet grounds. It should be sown with oats, barley or rye, to protect the roots till they get hold of the soil. It is ex-

tensively cultivated in France and in New York and Pennsylvania, on account of its great productiveness,—three and four crops being generally cut every season. Judge BUEL of Albany, an eminent and intelligent farmer, says “one acre will feed six cows five months, from 25th of May to 25th of October,” fed out green. Lucerne, from its long roots, is but little affected by droughts or frosts, and but few grasses abide longer in the soil. It does not attain its full growth till the third year and its medium duration is from ten to twelve years. Several fine fields of it can be seen in the vicinity of Boston, particularly at Mr. Lowell’s in Roxbury.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is also an early and valuable grass. It is extensively cultivated in England by the name of *Cocksfoot Grass*, for sheep pasture: and in the fine pastures of Devonshire, celebrated for fattening the largest quantity of stock, it constitutes the principal herbage. Its roots are long and fibrous, and to enable it to abide in the soil, and flourish, it requires to be sown where the subsoil is porous and not stagnant. It answers in shady lands, as in orchards, better than most grasses, whence its common name. The seed necessary for an acre is two bushels, which should be soaked forty-eight hours before sowing, and then used with about ten pounds of red clover. See several articles by J. LOWELL, Judge BUEL, Mr. PRINCE, and others in the N. E. Farmer.

SWEET POTATOS.

It is not generally known that this delicious vegetable can be raised to considerable advantage in New England. The sprouts or slips as they are called, should be started in a hot bed—then transplanted into a soft, warm, and somewhat sandy soil, in rows four feet apart, then plant one foot apart in the rows. They should be placed on the top of the ground, and the hills made by hoeing the earth up and over them. If the ground is too rich, they will not have the peculiarly fine flavour of those brought from Carolina. They are very productive. The slips from which they are raised are always kept for sale at J. B. Russell’s Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

MILLET.

This is now extensively cultivated in Europe, and is getting into general use in this country. It is a round yellowish white grain, which grows at the top of the stalk. A warm, rich, though somewhat sandy soil suits it best. It should be sown about the first of May, when cultivated for seed;—but for fodder (for which it is considered by many equal to the best English hay) it will answer to sow it from May to the 20th of June. The quantity of seed for an acre, is from two to three pecks. It has produced on the farms of Col. POWER of Pennsylvania and Mr. COLMAN of Salem, three tons to the acre. It comes to maturity for fodder in about eight and nine weeks, on which account it is an important article, when there is an appearance, in the early part of summer, of there being a scarcity of hay.

Value of Foreign Coins, in Money of the United States.

	\$ Cts. M.		\$ Cts. M.
Real Plate of Spain,	0 10 0	Milrea of Portugal,	1 24 0
English Sixpence,	0 11 1	Tale of China,	1 48 0
Livre Turnois, of Fr.	0 18 5	Pagoda of India,	1 84 0
Franc, of France,	0 18 7½	French Pistole,	4 66 7
English Shilling,	0 22 2	Spanish Pistole,	3 77 3
Mark Banco of Ham.	0 33 3	Pound of Ireland,	4 10 0
Florin or Guilder of U-		Pound Ster. of G. Br.	4 44 0
nited Netherlands,	0 40 0	French Guinea,	4 60 6
Rix Dollar of Den.	1 00 0	English Guinea,	4 66 7
Rix Dollar of Swed.	1 00 0	Moidore,	6 00 6
Spanish Dollar,	1 00 0	Half Johannes,	8 00 0
Ruble of Russia,	1 00 0	Doublon,	14 93 3
Crowns of En. and Fr.	1 11 0	Johannes,	16 00 0

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SIGNS OF RAIN.

An excuse for not accepting the invitation of a friend to make an excursion with him. *An original poem, by the late Dr. Jenner.*

1. The hollow winds begin to blow,
2. The clouds look black, the grass is low ;
3. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5. Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6. The moon in halos hid his head ;
7. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For, see a rainbow spans the sky.
9. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10. Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell,
11. Hark ! how the chairs and tables crack,
12. Old Betty's joints are on the rack ;
13. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry ;
14. The distant hills are looking nigh.
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the kine ;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings ;
18. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings ;
19. Puss on the hearth with velvet paws,
20. Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21. Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And nimbly catch th' incautious flies ;
23. The glow-worms, numerous and bright
24. Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26. Hopping and crawling o'er the green ;
27. The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays ;
29. The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is drest.
31. Though June, the air is cold and still ;
32. The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33. My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34. Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast ;

35. And see, yon rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall—
38. As if they felt the piercing ball,
39. 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow ;
40. Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

United States Courts

Supreme Federal Court. At Washington, to commence on the first Mon in Feb. annually.
Circuit Federal Courts in the First and Second Eastern Circuits.

In *Maine*—at Portland, 1st of May and at Wiscasset, 1st of Oct. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, May 8 ; and at Exeter, Oct. 8. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston: May 15, and Oct. 15. In *Rhode Island*—at Providence, Nov. 15 ; and at Newport, June 15. In *Vermont*—at Windsor, May 1 ; and at Rutland, Oct. 3. In *Connecticut*—at Hartford, Sept. 17 ; and at New Haven, April 19. In *New York*—at New York, April 1. and Sept. 1. *If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court commences on Monday.*

District Federal Courts.

Maine—at Portland, 1st Tu in June, and 1st in Dec. and at Wiscasset, last Tu in Feb. and 2d Tu in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Portsmouth, 3d Tu in March and Sept. ; and at Exeter, 3d in June and Dec. In *Massachusetts*—at Boston, 3d Tu in March, 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st in Dec. In *Connecticut*—at New Haven, 4th Tu in Feb. and Aug. ; at Hartford, 4th Tu in May and Nov. In *Rhode Island*—at Newport and Providence, 1st Mon in Feb. and Aug. May and Nov. In *Vermont*—at Windsor and Rutland, 1st Mon in Oct. and last Mon in May.

Courts in the State of Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

LAW TERMS.

Suffolk. Boston, 1st Tu in March. *Essex.* Salem, 6th Tu next after 4th Tu in Sept. and 2d Tu in Sept. In *New Hampshire*—at Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Dukes County, Plymouth and Taunton, alternately, 4th Tu next after 4th Tu of Sept. *Worcester.* Worcester, 1st Tu next after 4th Tu in Sept. *Berkshire.* Lenox, week following 2d Tu in Sept. *Norfolk.* Dedham, 5th Tu next after 4th Tu of Sept. *Hampshire.* Hampden, and Franklin. Northampton, Mon next preceding 4th Tu in Sept.

ISI PRIUS TERMS.

Suffolk and Nantucket. Boston, 7th Tu next after 4th Tu in Sept. *Essex.* At Ipswich, 8th Tu next after 1st Tu of March. *Worcester.* At Worcester, 6th Tu after 1st Tu in March. *Middlesex.* At Concord, 2d Tu in April. *Norfolk.* At Dedham, 3d Tu in Feb. *Berkshire and Plymouth.* At Lenox, for Berkshire County and at Plymouth, for Plymouth County, 10th Tu next after 1st Tu in March. Also at Lenox, 2d Tu in Sept. *Hampshire.* At Northampton, 9th Tu next after 1st Tu in March. *Hampden, Barnstable, and Dukes County.* At Springfield, for Hampden County, and at Barnstable for Barnstable, and Dukes Counties, 9th Tu next after 1st Tu in March, also, County of Hampden, at Springfield, 1st Tu of Sept. *Franklin and Bristol.* At Greenfield, for Franklin County, and at Taunton, for Bristol County, 7th Tu next after 1st Tu in March, also, at Greenfield, 2d Tu of Sept.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Suffolk. Boston, 1st Tu in Jan. April, July, and Oct. *Essex.* Ipswich, 3d Mon of March and 3d Mon of Dec. Salem, 3d Mon of June. Newburyport, 3d Mon of Sept. *Middlesex.* Concord, 2d Mon in March, and 2d Mon of June. Cambridge, 2d Mon in Dec. *Hampshire.* Northampton, 4th Mon in March, 3d Mon in Aug. and 3d Mon in Nov. *Plymouth.* Plymouth, 2d Mon in April, 2d Mon in Aug. and 3d Mon in Nov. *Bristol.* Taunton, 2d Mon in March, June, Sept. and Dec. *Barnstable.* Barnstable, 3d Tu in April and 1st Tu in Sept. *Dukes.* Edgarton, 1st Mon in Dec. and last Mon in Sept. *Nantucket.* Nantucket, 4th Mon in May, and 1st Mon in Oct. *Worcester.* Worcester, 1st Mon in March 3d Mon in June, Mon next after 1th Mon in Aug. and 2d Mon next after 4th Mon in Nov. *Berkshire.* Lenox, 3d Mon of Feb. June, and Oct. *Norfolk.* Dedham, 4th Mon in April 3d Mon in Sept. and 3d Mon in Dec. *Franklin.* Greenfield, Tu of the next week after 4th Mon in March 2d Mon in Aug. and 2d in Nov. *Hampden.* Springfield, 3d Mon in March, 3d Mon in Aug. and 4th Mon in Nov.

The Courts of Sessions are abolished, and their powers transferred to a Board of Commissioners, who meet as follows, viz.

Essex. Ipswich, 2d Tu of April. At Salem, 2d Tu of July ; and at Newburyport, 2d Tu of Oct. *Middlesex.* Cambridge, 1st Tu of Jan. and at Concord, 2d Tu in May, and 3d Tu in Sept. *Hampshire.* Northampton, 1st Tu in Sept. and 1st Tu in March. *Plymouth.* Plymouth, 3d Tu in March, and 1st Tu in Aug. *Bristol.* Taunton, 4th Tu in March and Sept. *Barnstable.* Barnstable, 1st Tu of March and 3d Tu Sept. *Dukes County.* Edgarton, Wedn next after 3d Mon in May, and Wedn next after 2d Mon in Nov. *Nantucket.* Nantucket, 3d Mon of April, and 2d Mon of Oct. *Worcester.* Worcester, 4th Tu of March, and 2d Tu of Sept. *Berkshire.* Lenox, last Tu in April, and last Tu in Sept. *Norfolk.* Dedham, 3d Tu of April, and 4th Tu in Sept. *Franklin.* Greenfield, 1st Tu in March, and 1st Tu in Sept. *Hampden.* Springfield, 1st Tu of April, and 2d Tu in Sept.

The MUNICIPAL COURT of Boston, is holden first Monday in every month. The POLICE COURT for the city of Boston, sits every day (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. The JUSTICES' COURT for the County of Suffolk, sits every Wedn and Sat at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Probate Courts.

Suffolk. At Probate Office, County Court House, School St. Boston, every Mon except the 1st Mon in each month. *Essex.* At Probate Office, Ipswich, 1st Tu in Feb. March, May, June, Aug. Sept. Nov. and Dec. except when S. J. C. sits at Salem, 1st Tu in Nov. Probate Court at Ipswich, Tu preceding.—Salem, 1st Tu in Jan. April, July and Oct. and 3d Tu in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Newburyport, last Tu in March, June, Sept. and Dec.—Haverhill, 3d Tu in April and Oct.—Gloucester, 3d Tu in Jan. and July.—Marblehead, Wed following 1st Tu in April and Oct.—Lynn, Wed following 1st Tu in Jan. and July. *Middlesex.* Cambridge, 2d Tu in Jan. Aug. and Nov.; 1st Tu in March; 3d Tu in May, and Tu next preceding 2d Mon in Dec.—Concord, 2d Tu in Feb. and April; Tu next preceding 2d Mon in June and Sept. and 3d Tu in Nov.—Groton, 1st Tu in May, last Tu in Sept. and Dec.—Framingham, last Tu in June and Oct.—Charlestown, 3d Tu in Feb. and Aug. Woburn, 4th Tu in April.—Chelmsford, 1st Tu in Oct. *Hampshire.* At the Court House, Northampton, 1st Tu of each month in the year, except July.—Amherst, 2d Tu in April, and Oct.—Belchertown, 2d Tu in Feb. and Aug. at the house of J. H. Clapp.—Hesterfield 2d Tu in May and Sept. at the house of E. Clapp. *Plymouth.* Scituate, 1st Tu in March, June, Sept. and Dec.—Plympton, 1st Mon in Jan.—East Bridgewater, 1st Tu in April, July and Oct.—Middleborough, 1st Tu in Nov. May and Aug.—Rochester, Wed next after 1st Tu in May.—Plymouth at Probate Office, 3d Mon of every month, except April and Aug. and then on 2d Mon. *Bristol* 1st Tu in each month, as follows: Taunton, in Jan. March and Aug.; Norton, in July and Nov.; Rehoboth, in April; Dighton, in June and Dec. and 1st Fri after 1st Tu in every month, except June and Dec.; New Bedford, in May and Oct.; Freetown, in Feb.; Seekonk, in Sept.; at Troy, last Tu in June, and at Westport, last Tu in July. *Barnstable.* At Probate Office, Barnstable, 2d Tu of Jan. Feb. March, June and Sept.—At the house of Jabez Howland, in West Barnstable, 2d Tu of July and Dec.—At the house of Joshua Hamblin, in Yarmouth, 2d Tu of Aug.—At the house of Wm. Fessenden, in Sandwich, 2d Tu of Nov.—At the house of David Lewis, in Falmouth, Wed next after 2d Tu in Nov.—At the house of David Kendrick, in Harwich, last Mon of March and Oct.—At the house of Elisha Crocker, in Brewster, Tu next after the last Mon of March and Oct.—At the house of Henry Knowles, in Orleans, Wed next after the last Mon of March and Oct.—At the house of Joshua Y. Pierce, in Wellfleet, Thu next after the last Mon of March and Oct.—At the house of Ezra Crocker, in Cotuit village, 3d Tu of May. *Worcester.* At Probate Office in the Court House, Worcester, 1st Tu in every month.—At the house of Mr. Wright, innholder, Templeton, 1st Tu next after the 3d Tu in May, and 3d Tu in Oct.—At the house of Elisha Hammond, innholder, West Brookfield, 2d Tu in April, and 4th in Oct.—At the house of Mr. Rand, jr. innholder, Lancaster, 3d Tu in May and Nov.—At the house of Moses Chapin, innholder, Uxbridge, 4th Tu in May and Nov.—At Barre, 3d Tu of Aug. and Jan.—At Mendon, 4th Tu in May. *Berkshire.* At Coffee-house in Lenox, 1st Tu of every month.—At Mr. Griswold's in Gr. Barrington, and at Mr. Tower's in Lanesboro', alternately, Thu next after the 1st Tu in every month, viz. at Lanesboro', in Jan. March, May, July, Sept. and Nov. and at Great Barrington, in Feb. April, June, Aug. Oct. and Dec. *Norfolk.* Dedham, 1st Tu in each month—Quincy, 2d Tu in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Wrentham, last Tu in March and Dec. and 3d in Aug. *Franklin.* At Greenfield, eight times a year; at Charlemont, Wendell and Conway, twice a year; at such times and places as the Judge shall appoint. *Hampden.* At Springfield, nine times; at Westfield and Monson, twice in each year, at such places and times in said terms as the Judge shall appoint.

Courts in the State of New Hampshire.

Courts of Common Pleas.

Rockingham. at Portsmouth, 3d Tu in Jan. and at Exeter, 3d Tu in Aug.—*Strafford.* at Rochester, 1st Tu in Jan. and at Gilmanton, 1st Tu in Aug.—*Merrimack.* at Concord, 1st Tu in Oct. and at do. 2d Tu in April.—*Hillsborough.* at Amherst, 2d Tu in Feb. and at do. 1st Tu in Sept.—*Cheshire.* at Keene, 3d Tu in March, and at Charlestown, 3d Tu in Sept.—*Crofton.* at Haverhill, 4th Tu in Feb. and at Plymouth, 1st Tu in Oct.—*Cos.* at Lancaster, 1st Tu in March, and 3d Tu in July.

Superior Courts.

Rockingham. at Portsmouth, 3d Tu in Feb. and at Exeter, 3d Tu in Sept.—*Strafford.* at Dover, 1st Tu in Feb. and at Guilford, 1st Tu in Sept.—*Merrimack.* at Concord, 2d Tu of Jan. and at do. 2d Tu of Aug.—*Hillsborough.* at Amherst, 1st Tu in Oct. and at do. 3d Tu in April.—*Cheshire.* at Keene, 3d Tu in Oct. and at Newport, 1st Tu in May.—*Grafton.* at Haverhill, 4 Tu in May, and at Plymouth, 2d Tu of Nov.—*Cos.* at Lancaster, 1st Tu in Nov.

Courts in the State of Maine.

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At York, last Tu of April. Alfred, 3d Tu of Sept. Portland, 1st Tu of May, and 1st Tu of Nov. Wiscasset, 3d Tu of May, and 3d Tu of Sept. Augusta, 2d Tu next after 3d Tu of May, and 1st Tu of Oct. Norridgewood, 3d Tu next after 3d Tu of May. Castine, 5th Tu

next after 3d Tu of May, and 4th Tu of Oct. Bangor, 4th Tu next after 3d Tu of May. Machias 5th Tu next after 3d Tu of May. Paris, 4th Tu of Aug.

Circuit Courts of Common Pleas

Alfred, 2d Tu in Feb. and 3d do. in Oct. York, last Tu in May. Portland, 1st Tu of March, 3d Tu in June, and 1st Tu in Oct. Paris, 1st Tu in June, and 4th Tu in Nov. Warren, 4th Tu in Dec. Wiscasset, 4th Tu in April. Topsham, 4th Tu in Aug. Augusta, 2d Tu in April, Aug. and Dec. Norridgewock, 2d Tu in March, last Tu in June, and 1st Tu in Nov. Castine, 3d Tu in March, 2d Tu in July, 3d Tu in Nov. Bangor, 1st Tu of Jan. June, and Oct. Machias, 1st Tu in March, and 3d Tu in Sept.

Court of Sessions.

York, Tu next preceding last Tu in May. Alfred, 2d Tu in Oct. Portland, 3d Tu in April, and 4th Tu of Sept. Paris, 3d Tu in June, and 2d Tu in Oct. Wiscasset, 2d Tu in May. Topsham, 2d Tu in Sept. Warren, 2d Tu in Jan. Augusta, last Tu in April, 1st Tu in Aug. and last Tu in Dec. Norridgewock, 3d Tu in March, and 1st Tu in Oct. Castine, last Tu in April and Thurs previous to 3d Tu in Nov. Bangor, 1st Tu in April and Sept. Machias, 2d Tu in March, and 4th Tu in Sept.

Courts in the State of Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors.

Hartford, 2d Tu in June. New Haven, Tu following 4th Tu in June. Danbury, 4th Tu in June. Brooklyn, 4th Tu in July. Litchfield, 3d Tu in June. Tolland, Tu following 4th Tu in July. Haddam, 2d Tu in July. Norwich, 3d Tu in July.

Superior Courts.

Hartford, 2d Tu in Feb. 4th Tu in Sept. New Haven, 3d Tu in Jan. 2d Tu in Aug. New London, 1st Tu in Oct. Norwich, 4th Tu in Jan. Danbury, 4th Tu in Sept. Fairfield, last Tu in Dec. Brooklyn, 1st Tu in Jan. 2d Tu in Sept. Litchfield, 3d Tu in Feb. and Aug. Middletown, 4th Tu in Feb. Haddam, 4th Tu in Aug. Tolland, 3d Tu in April, 4th Tu in Dec.

County Courts.

Hartford, 4th Tu in March, 2d Tu in Aug. and Nov. New Haven, 3d Tu in March, and 4th in June and Nov. Norwich, 3d Tu in Nov. New London, 1st Tu in March, and 2d in June. Danbury, 3d Tu in Nov. Fairfield, 2d Tu in Feb. and 3d Tu in April. Brooklyn, 3d Tu in March, 3d Tu in Aug. and 2d Tu in Dec. Litchfield, 1st Tu in April, 4th in Sept. and 3d in Dec. Middletown, 3d Tu in Oct. Haddam, Tu after 1st Mon in April. Tolland, 2d Tu in March, and 2d in Sept.

Courts in the State of Vermont.

Supreme Courts.

At Manchester and Bennington, alternately, 3d Tu next after 4th Tu in Jan.—At Rutland, 1st Tu next after 4th Tu in Jan.—At Middlebury, 3d Tu in Jan.—At Burlington, 1st Tu in Jan.—At St. Albans, last Tu save one in Dec.—At Newfane, 4th Tu in May.—At Chelsea, last Tu in Aug.—At Danville, Wedn next after 1st Tu in Sept.—At Guildhall, 3d Tu in Sept.—At Woodstock, 2d Tu next after 4th Tu in May.—At Montpelier, Tu next after 4th Tu in Sept.—At Frisburg, 4th Tu in Sept.

County Courts.

At Manchester, 1st Mon in June, and at Bennington, 1st Mon in Dec.—At Rutland, 1st Mon in June and Dec.—At Newfane, 2d Mon in March and Sept.—At Woodstock, 1st Mon in March, and 3d Mon in Sept.—At Middlebury, 1st Mon in June, and 2d Mon in Dec.—At Chelsea, 2d Mon in June, and 4th Mon in Dec.—At Burlington, last Mon in Feb. and last Mon save two in Sept.—At Montpelier, 2d Mon in March and Sept.—At Danville, 1st Mon in June, and 2d Mon in Dec.—At St. Albans, 2d Mon in March, and last Mon save one in Sept.—At Frisburg, last Mon in Feb. and 2d Mon in Sept.—At Guildhall, 3d Mon in June, and 4th Mon in Dec.—At North Hero, last Mon save one in Feb. and last Mon in Sept.

Courts in the State of Rhode Island

Supreme Judicial Courts.

At Newport, 1st Mon in March, and 4th in Aug.; at Providence, 3d Mon in March and Sept.; at South Kingston, 4th Mon in April, and 2d in Oct.; at Bristol, 2d Mon in March and Sept.; at East Greenwich, 2d Mon in April, and 1st in Oct.

Common Pleas.

At Newport, 3d Mon in May, and 1st in Nov.; at Providence, 4th Mon in May, and 2d Dec.; at South Kingston, 1st Mon in Feb. and 2d in Aug.; at Bristol, 2d Mon in Jan. and 1st in June; at East Greenwich, 3d Mon in Jan. and Aug.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

This is a weekly paper, devoted to agriculture, horticulture and rural economy, conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, who is assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title-page and index are furnished gratis. It is recommended to all farmers, who wish for a weekly journal which contains a variety of articles on agriculture, the state of the markets, crops, &c. A copy will be sent gratis to any person who may wish to examine it.

ROADS FROM BOSTON,

WITH THE DISTANCES IN MILES.

To Eastport.

Salem	15
Ipswich	27
Newburyport	39
Portsmouth	64
Kennebunk	91
Portland	116
Brunswick	142
Bath	151
Wiscasset	163
Thomastown	196
Belfast	226
Castine	238
Machias	326
Eastport	356

To Portsmouth, through Andover.

Andover	20
Portsmouth	60

To Newburyport, over Newburyport Turnpike.

To Montreal and Quebec.

Chelmsford	23
Amherst	46
Windsor, Vt.	109
Montpelier	170
Burlington	210
St. Albin's	234
St. John's	277
Montreal	304
Trois Rivières	403
Quebec	488

To Hanover, N. H.

Andover	20
Concord, N. H. ...	68
Wilmot	92
Hanover	118

To Hanover, through Keene.

Concord	17
Groton	35
Keene	76
Walpole	90
Windsor	121
Hanover	141

To Detroit.

Worcester	40
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Northampton	92
Pittsfield	130
New Lebanon	157
Albany	166
Schenectady	182
German Flats	242
Utica	262
Ronie	274
Auburn	349
Geneva	358
Canandaigua	373
Rochester	401
Batavia	423
Lockport	443
Buffalo	466
Detroit	776

To Hartford, through Springfield.

Worcester	40
Springfield	86
Hartford	112

To Hartford, through Stafford.

Worcester	40
Stafford	73
Hartford	100

To Hartford, through Mendon.

Dedham	9
Medfield	18
Mendon	33
Pomfret	60
Ashford	69
Coventry	84
Hartford	100

To Providence and New London.

Walpole	21
Providence	42
Norwich	86
New London	100

To Newport.

Taunton	34
Warren	56
Bristol	60
Newport	73

To New Bedford.

Weymouth	10
New Bedford	49

To Provincetown.

Weymouth	10
Plymouth	36
Danstable	62
Eastham	89
Provincetown	116

To St. Augustine, East Florida.

Hartford	100
New Haven	135
New York	210
New Brunswick	243
Princeton	259
Trenton	269
Philadelphia	300
Washington	327
Elkton	346
Havre de Grace	361
Washington	435
Alexandria	442
Fredericksburg	492
Richmond	558
Petersburg	582
Raleigh	723
Fayetteville	781
Georgetown	916
Charleston	976
Savannah	1080
Darien	1143
St. Mary's	1227
St. Augustine	1292

To Louisville, Ky.

Philadelphia	300
Pittsburg	600
Marietta	770
Portsmouth	860
Cincinnati	1079
Louisville	1201

From Worcester to Norwich, through Pomfret.

From Providence to Hartford, through Ashford.

From Providence to Newport.

From Batavia to Niagara Falls.

SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

THE proprietor of this work takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has established a Warehouse for every kind of Seeds, suitable for cultivation in the United States, the British Provinces, or the West India Islands; comprising an extensive variety of grass seeds, the most common as well as the rarer sorts; seeds of native American forest trees, shrubs, and flowers; kitchen garden vegetables; medicinal, pot, and aromatic herbs; fruits, esculent roots, ornamental flowers, &c.; all of which are disposed of at wholesale and retail, at fair prices.

The greatest care has been taken at this Establishment to have such seeds only as can have the utmost reliance placed on their purity and freshness. They are not collected promiscuously, but are raised expressly for the proprietor by gentlemen of skill and responsible character. Some few varieties of seed, which cannot be raised to advantage in this country, are from the first Establishments in Europe, on whose veracity and faithfulness full confidence can be placed.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening and Botany; and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books, not usually found elsewhere, on favourable terms.

The smallest order from the country for seeds, plants, books, &c., will meet prompt attention. Orders for seeds, &c. should be addressed to "*J. B. Russell, Proprietor of the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston.*"

The following comprises a list of the principal seeds:

KITCHEN GARDEN VEGETABLES.

ARTICHOKE. Green globe	<i>Pole, or running Beans.</i> Large white Lima Saba, white and speckled Scarlet runners Dutch case-knife Red cranberry* White cranberry* Yard long, or asparagus*	BROCCOLI. Early white Early purple Large cape	Yellow Savoy Turnip-rooted, or Arabian, (<i>above ground</i>) Turnip-rooted, (<i>below ground</i>) Chou de Milan
ASPARAGUS. Devonshire Gravesend Large white Reading	BEANS. Early mazagan Broad Windsor Sword long pod Green nonpareil	CABBAGE. Early Salisbury dwarf Early York Early Dutch Early sugar-loaf Early London Battersea Large Bergen, or great American Russian Early emperor Early Wellington Large late drumhead Late imperial Late sugar-loaf Large green glazed Tree, or 1000 headed Large Scotch, (<i>for cattle</i>) Green globe Savoy Red Dutch, (<i>for pickling</i>) Large cape Savoy	CARDOON. CARROTS. Early horn Long orange Altringham, (<i>a superior sort</i>) Blood-red Lemon Kreamer, (<i>for table</i>)
<i>Dwarf Beans.</i> Early yellow cranberry* Early Mohawk* Early yellow 6 weeks Early dun-coloured* Early China* Large white kidney* Canadian White cranberry* Red cranberry* Marrow* Rob Roy Donavista	BEET. Early blood turnip-rooted Early white scarcity Long blood-red Orange turnip-rooted Mangel wurtzel Sir John Sinclair's Green, (<i>for stews or soups</i>) French sugar, or amber beet	BORECOLE. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.	CAULIFLOWER. Early Late CELERY. White solid Rose-coloured solid Italian Celeriac, or turnip-rooted CHERVIL.

* *Best string beans*

Russell's Catalogue of Seeds.

CHIVES, or CIVES.	Royal Cape, (superior quality)	PEAS.	White turnip-rooted
COLEWORT, or COLLARDS.	India (very fine)	Early Washington, or true May pea, (extra early and fine, grows to the height of 2½ feet)	Black fall, or Spanish
CORN SALAD, or VETTICOST.	Imperial	Early double-blossomed, frame, (extra early and fine, 3 feet)	RHUBARB.
CRESS.	Hardy green	Early frame, (2½ feet)	SALSIFY, or VEG-ETABLE OYSTER.
Curled or pepper-grass	Brown Dutch	Early golden hot-spur, (3 feet)	SKIRRET.
Broad-leaved garden Water	Grand admiral	Early Charlton, (3 feet)	SCORZONERA.
CUCUMBER.	Tennis-ball, or rose	Dwarf blue imperial, (2 feet, superior)	SPINACH, or SPIN-AGE.
Early frame	Drumhead	New nonpareil, (4 feet)	Round-leaved, or summer
Green cluster	Magnum bonum cos	Dwarf blue Prussian, (2½ feet)	Prickly, or fall
Long prickly	Brighton cos, (fine)	Dwarf Spanish, or fan, (1 foot)	Holland, or Lamb's quarter
Short prickly	Ice cos	Dwarf marrowfat, (3½ feet)	English patience dock, (for early greens)
Long green Turkey	White cos, or loaf	Dwarf sugar, (cata-ble pods, 3 feet)	New Zealand, (a valuable new sort)
Long white Turkey	Green cos	Matchless, or true tall marrowfat, (6 feet)	SQUASH.
Long white-spined	MELON.	Knight's tall mar- rowfat, (very fine)	Early bush summer
Small girkin or West India, (pickling)	Green citron		Long crook-neck, or bell (white and yellow)
ENDIVE, or SUC-CORY.	Murray's pine-apple		Vegetable marrow
Green curled	Persian		Commodore Porter's
White curled	Nutmeg		Valparaiso
Broad-leaved Bata- vian, (for winter)	Minorca		Canada crook-neck
GARDEN BUR- NET.	Cassabar		Acorn
GARLICK SETS.	Large cantaleupo		
INDIAN CORN.	Pomegranate, or musk-scented		
Early golden Si- onix, (ripens in 10 weeks)	Carolina water		
Early Canadian	Long Island do.		
Early Jefferson	Apple-seeded do.		
Sweet, or sugar, (best for boiling ears)	(A few extra sorts from Europe)		
Large southern horse-tooth	MELONGENA, or EGG-PLANT.		
Large flour white	Purple, (best for eu- liary purposes)		
Nonpareil, or pearl, (curious)	White, (ornamental)		
Mottled, (curious)	MUSTARD.		
KALE.	White, or English		
Green curly Scotch	Brown		
Purple curled	NASTURTIUM.		
Sea	OKRA.		
LEEK.	ONION.		
Large Scotch	White Portugal		
London	Yellow		
LETTUCE.	Genuine Madeira		
Early curled Silesia	Strasburgh		
Large green-head, or cabbage	Large red		
	PARSLEY.		
	Curled, or double		
	Dwarf curled, (very much curled)		
	Hamburg, or large-rooted		
	Siberian, (hardy)		
	PARSNIP.		
	Large Dutch, or swelling		
	Silver-skin		

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Asparagus	English white kid-ney potatoes	Lemon thyme	gon, (for infusing into vinegar)
Carolina sweet pota- to slips	Garlic	Potato onion	Top or tree onion
Chives	Hop	Red onion sets	Undulated rhubarb, (for tarts)
Early potatoes, (very fine sorts)	Horse-radish	Sea-kalo	White onion sets
	Jernsalem artichoke	Shallots	
		Tarragon, or Asfra-	

Russell's Catalogue of Seeds.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Barley	Field-peas, white and green	Red-top	White Dutch clover
Blue grass	Flavanna tobacco	Red clover	White American clover
Broom corn	Hemp	Ruta baga, Swedish, or Lapland turnip	Winter rye
Brown mustard	Indian corn, (of sorts)	Sweet-scented vernal grass	Wild succory, or wild endive
Buckwheat	Large Scotch cabbage	Spring wheat	Wood
Canary	Large white Norfolk turnip	Spring rye	White field beans
Cotton	Lentiles	Spring vetches	Weld, or Dier's weed
Dier's madder	Lucerne, or French clover	Sweet potato slips	White, or English mustard
English rye grass	Mangel wurtzel	Tall meadow oats grass	Winter vetches
English rape, or cole seed	Millet	Timothy or herd's grass	Yellow Aberdeen turnip
English kidney potatoes	Orchard grass	Trefoil or yellow clover	Yellow locust
Field burnet, (for sheep)	Potato oats	Virginia tobacco	
Flax			
Fuller's teasel			

TREE SEEDS.

We keep a large assortment of fruit and forest tree seeds—particularly those of native American forest trees suitable for sending to Europe—the names of which it is impracticable to insert here.

POT AND SWEET HERBS.

Anise	Fenugreek	Pot marigold	Summer savory
Caraway	Garlic	Red sage	Sweet marjoram
Common sage	Lavender	Rosemary	Thyme
Dwarf, or bush basil, (very fragrant)	Official borage	Sweet basil	Winter savory
	Official bugloss		

MEDICINAL HERBS.

Balm	Finochio	Official cumin	Sweet fennel
Bene	Henbane	Palma Christi, or castor-oil bean	Tansy
Boneset	Horehound	Pennyroyal	Turkey rhubarb
Bugle weed	Horsemint	Peppermint	Undulated rhubarb, (for tarts)
Burdock	Hyssop	Purple fox-glove	Virginian speedwell
Chamomile	Jerusalem oak	Rue	Wild succory, or wild endive
Coriander	Lovage, or livoco	Saffron	White official poppy
Catnep	Marsh mallows	Scaul-cap	Wormwood
Comfrey	Meadow saffron	Scurvy-grass	
Dill	Moldavian, or lemon balm	Spear-mint	
Dier's wood	Motherwort	Spikenard	
Elecampane			

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL FLOWER-SEEDS.

Of these we have more than three hundred varieties, the names of which it is, of course, impracticable to insert here.

BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS, &c.

Constantly on hand, in the season of them, the largest variety of bulbous flower-roots, imported annually from Holland, comprising the different varieties of

Double and single hyacinths, named	Ranunculus, (sorts)	Fritillaries, (sorts)	Cyclamens, (of sorts)
Polyanthos Narcissus, named	Anemones, (of sorts)	Gladiolus, (of sorts)	Crocus, (of sorts)
Double and single jonquilles	Iris, (of sorts)	Lilies, (of sorts)	Snow-drops, (double and single)
Tulips, (in great variety)	Tube roses, (double and single)	Crown imperials, (of sorts)	Ster of Bethlehem, (of sorts)
	Amarylhis, (of sorts)	Narcissus, (of sorts)	
	Martagons, (of sorts)	Colchicums, (sorts)	

We import from Scotland, every spring, an extensive collection of Scotch gooseberry bushes, with names; also strawberry plants, thorn quicks, asparagus roots; and keep on hand every variety of seed or roots, that is wanted on a farm or garden.

As the *variety* and *quantity* of seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in seeds, and country traders, supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms. The seeds are packed in boxes for the country trade, in small packages, neatly sealed, with the prices marked, and directions printed on each package, for their culture.

MEMORANDA FOR 1829.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE BY
BOWLES & DEARBORN—BOSTON.

MORSE'S Improved GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern, accompanied with Atlases adapted to the work. New edition.

An important improvement has been made in the last edition of the Modern Atlas, by adding plates of Outlines of the several countries; and incorporating on the Map of the World, the comparative Heights of the principal Mountains and the Lengths of the great Rivers.

BOSTON READING LESSONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS. 5th Ed.

Since the publication of the first edition of this little book, some alterations and additions have been made, at the request of the committee for Primary Schools in Boston; and in consequence it has been adopted, by direction of the committee, as the common reading book, in those schools. It has also been adopted in many other schools in various parts of the country. *The School Commissioners of the State of Vermont have decided in its favour for use throughout that State.*

THE AGRICULTURAL READER, designed for the use of Schools. By DANIEL ADAMS, M. D. Author of the Scholar's Arithmetic, School Geography, &c.

THE ORTHOEPICAL GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE, being PERRY'S SPELLING BOOK, revised and corrected, with WALKER'S PRONUNCIATION precisely applied on a new scheme. By ISRAEL ALGER, Junior, Editor of the Pronouncing Bible, Pronouncing English Reader, &c.

WALSH'S MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, a new edition, thoroughly revised by the author.

For several years past this work has been out of the author's control, but during this period he has been continually collecting materials with which to enrich it, when it should again come into his hands. These improvements have all been incorporated into this edition, and are accompanied with an entirely new system of *Book-Keeping*—which it is confidently believed, surpasses in simplicity and usefulness, any other elementary system extant. This alone it may truly be said, is worth the whole price of the book.

There is appended to this edition, a short treatise on *Gauging and Mensuration*. Recommendations could be procured, were it desirable, from hundreds of the most practical and intelligent Merchants, Shipmasters, and Instructors.

BLAIR'S OUTLINES OF CHRONOLOGY, Ancient and Modern; being an introduction to the study of History; calculated to precede Whelpley and other writers of distinction.

A NEW SYSTEM and SURE GUIDE TO THE ART OF PENMANSHIP. By E. NOYES. The most popular and useful set of Copy-Slips extant.

WRITING BOOKS ruled expressly for this system, for sale as above.

THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK: or Exercises in reading and recitation; selected principally from modern authors in Great Britain and America. Prepared and published with a view for use in the Boston public schools, where it is introduced. It has also been adopted as the standard Reading Book in many other of the principal seminaries in the country. By Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston.

The CONSTITUTIONS of Massachusetts and of the United States, divided into paragraphs, with a design to be read and studied in schools. With QUESTIONS for exercise, prepared by Rev. ISAAC JONES.

So great is considered the importance of diffusing a general acquaintance with the grand Charter of our rights, that the subject of causing the study of it to be introduced into our public schools throughout the state, has several times been brought before the legislature, but as yet it remains for individual exertion to accomplish so desirable an object. It is hoped that School Committees, Teachers, and Magistrates will aid in the design.

GOODRICH'S OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY, with an Atlas, on a new plan, carefully adapted to youth, with numerous engravings of cities, manners, costumes, &c. Price of the Geography and Atlas, \$8 per dozen. "The study of this work will abridge for the teacher one-half of the labor of instruction, while the task of the pupil will be lightened in the same degree."

Recommended by the Vermont School Commissioners for use throughout that State.

THE EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR, a reading book for schools.

PUTNAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

VOSE'S ASTRONOMY, a new and valuable work.

HISTORICAL READER. By Rev. J. L. BLAKE.

WANOSTROCHT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

NEW FRENCH READER, by HENTZ.

THE EXPLANATORY and PRONOUNCING FRENCH WORD BOOK; or First Step to the French Language. Being an easy Spelling-Book and Vocabulary of three thousand words. By M. L'ABBE BOSSUT. To which is annexed the true Pronunciation of each word, according to the improved Dictionary of the Abbe TARDY.

SMITH'S MENTAL AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, a work on a new plan, in which Mental Arithmetic is combined with the Use of the Slate: containing a complete system, in dollars and cents—to which is added a Practical System of Book-Keeping.

Highly favourable notices of this Arithmetic may be found in several periodicals of the day. The following is from the Journal of Education:

"A careful examination of this valuable work will show that its author has compiled it, as all books for school use ought to be compiled—from the results of observation and actual experiment in the school room. It is entirely a practical work, combining the merits of Colburn's system with copious practice on the slate."

Although a new work, five thousand copies have been sold within the present year. It is used in many places on the score of economy, aside from its intrinsic merit; it being one of the cheapest books extant, embracing as much matter as is commonly found in the two systems separate, at the price of one.

Recommended by the Vermont School Commissioners for use throughout that State.

THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK, and Pronouncing Tutor; containing rudiments of Orthography and Pronunciation on an improved plan, by which the sound of every syllable is distinctly shown, according to Walker's principles of English orthoepy. With Progressive Reading Lessons. Designed for the use of Schools in the United States. By B. D. EMERSON, Principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—*Boston, May, 9, 1828.*

Having examined with some care, the National Spelling-Book, compiled by B. D. Emerson, we cheerfully express our approbation of the work. It is evidently the result of much reflection, experience and labour, and its author has, in our opinion, accomplished all the important objects mentioned in his preface. We recommend the work to the school committees, instructors, and others concerned in directing common education throughout our country.

B. B. WISNER, *Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.*

WM. JENKS, D. D. *Pastor of the Church in Green st. Boston.*

J. EVARTS, *Cor. Sec. to the Am. Board of Com. for For. Missions.*

B. F. FARNSWORTH, *Principal of the Theolog. and Academ. Institution at New-Hampton, N. H.*

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Author of a Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament.
FRANCIS WAYLAND, *President of Brown University.*

DANIEL ADAMS, M. D. *Author of Scholar's Arithmetic, &c.*

N. W. WILLIAMS, *Pastor of the Baptist Church, Concord, N. H.*

Recommended also by all the Masters in the Boston Public Schools, where the work has been introduced by order of the School Committee; by Professors Hedge and Willard, Harvard College; and by many other gentlemen of distinction in various parts of the country.

This Spelling-Book has been recommended by the Vermont School Commissioners, chosen by the Legislature, for use in the Public Schools throughout that State. It has also been introduced into some of the first Schools in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Just Published. **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK**; containing the first principles of Orthography and Pronunciation, on the plan pursued in the National Spelling-Book, calculated for Primary Schools.

THE NATIONAL READER, being a selection of exercises in Reading and Speaking, designed to fill the same place in the Schools of the United States, that is held in those of Great Britain, by the compilations of Murray, Scott, Enfield, &c. By Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, author of the American First Class Book.

"After carefully and thoroughly examining this compilation, we confidently and with pleasure recommend it to the notice of teachers, school committees, and all others interested in the education of the young. The selection of lessons is peculiarly rich, and sufficiently diversified."—"We could not easily name a book of equal size, which contains so great a variety of classically chaste and interesting matter; and we think it well worthy of a place in every parlour as a volume of elegant extracts."—*American Journal of Education.*

Recommended by the Vermont School Commissioners for use throughout that State.

Just Published. **AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL READER.** By Rev. J. Pierpont.

This work has been prepared expressly for the purpose of satisfying a want which has long been felt of a suitable book for the middle classes. The style of these reading lessons presents a sort of medium between the familiar tone suited to a primary reading book, and the more elevated and set style of a First Class Book. Instructors who have examined the work, speak in the highest terms of the felicitous manner in which the author has executed his design; and it is a circumstance peculiarly fortunate that it has been done by the same hand that prepared the National Reader, as no other, probably, could so well observe the necessary gradation of style.

MENTAL GUIDE; being a Compend of the first principles of Metaphysics, and a system of acquiring a good style of thinking and writing, by transcription; predicated on the analysis of the human mind.

This work recommends itself in having the peculiar advantage of embracing three important studies in one volume, viz. *Metaphysics, Composition and Reading*, afforded at the usual price of First Class Books.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, for the use of Schools and Academies. By J. W. Webster, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

Just Published. **ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR**, with Progressive Exercises in Parsing. By John Frost, Principal of the Mayhew Grammar School, Boston.

Most instructors complain of the want of an English Grammar written in a style intelligible to children. This work is intended to satisfy this want, and the parsing exercises being prepared with great care and attention, and so digested as to prevent the difficulties of parsing singly, will relieve the teacher of much of his labour at the same time that it will lighten the task of the learner.

THE NEW TESTAMENT for Schools. To which is added, a Vocabulary of all the Words therein contained; divided, accented, defined, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in alphabetical order; adapted to the orthography and pronunciation of Walker. Also, a Catalogue of all the Proper Names contained therein, with their division and pronunciation. By Rensselaer Bentley, A. M.

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Advertising Sheet.

VEGETABLE

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

TESTIMONIES.

Mr Leonard Stoddard of Rochester, N. Y. under date of Nov. 21, 1827, certifies that after having tried many physicians, and taken the most popular remedies, viz. Anderson's Cough Drops, Indian Specific, &c. he was completely cured of a violent cough attended by a strongly marked consumptive habit, by a single bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Frederick S. Warner, Esq. of Augusta, Geo. (certificate dated Sept. 21, 1827,) strongly recommends the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, "*being probably indebted to its operations for the preservation of his own life.*"—His complaint was a severe lung difficulty which had resisted the prescriptions of the most skillful physicians.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovery from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, may be examined on the bill of directions.

* * The label to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of one of the proprietors.

For sale by all the principal druggists in Mass. By I. Spalding, Nashua; R. Reed, Amherst; S. Morrill, Concord; G. Tilden, Keene; W. Cheney, Newport; J. Hubbard, Ports-

mouth, N. H.;—by Hubbard & Jewett, Montpelier; Stearns & Blake, Woodstock; E. Brewster, Middlebury; Daniels, Bell, & Co. Rutland; Williston & Hunt, Brattleboro', Vt;—by J. Coe, Portland; Robinson & Page, Hallowell, Me; G. H. Tillinghast, Providence, R. I; E. W. Bull, Hartford, Ct; W. L. Rushton, City N. Y. Price 50 cents.

For sale as above, price 75 cts. per box, Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, a highly popular and effectual remedy for *indigestion, jaundice, disease of the liver, loss of appetite, head ache, sour stomach, flatulence, costiveness, piles, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, &c.*

* * The following extracts from certificates, are offered for perusal, and many more at full length may be examined on the bill of directions.

Mr Kimball, of Boston, cured of a *jaundice and liver complaint, of two years standing*, by taking three boxes

—Mrs Abell of Boston, cured of *indigestion* attended with great weakness, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, &c. by two boxes, (certificate dated Sept. 1827.)—Dr C. F. Baumin of Cambridge, certifies, that he has cured several severe diseases of the liver and digestive organs by the use of these pills, which had resisted every other prescription.—A physician of Bristol county, Mass. was cured of *indigestion*, accompanied with Jaundice, and a disease of the liver by using three boxes.—The Rev. Mr Knapen of Sudbury, Vt; (certificate dated Sept. 3d, 1828,) says he "has been cured of a most distressing indigestion of *seven years standing* which had refused to yield to *medicine, dieting, exercise, mineral waters, &c.*"—Beware of counterfeits; the genuine Pills are enclosed in a bill of directions on which is the signature (written with a pen) H. Plumley, and as a further security the label on each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor, S. Reed.

Advertising Sheet.

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NO. 50 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

HAVE constantly for sale, a general assortment of **CLASSICAL SCHOOL, THEOLOGICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, which they offer wholesale and retail, on as good terms as can be had in the United States.

They receive all **NEW WORKS** soon as issued, from the press, and are enabled to furnish Libraries and individuals on the best terms.

They also publish a great variety of **BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS**. Having paid particular attention to this branch of their business, they are enabled to offer a select and approved list of Books for Juvenile Libraries, Sunday Schools, &c. upon reasonable terms. They still continue to publish their series of *Original Books for Children*, a number of which are now in press.

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OUTLINES OF SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, with an Atlas. By J. E. WORCESTER. This work will be found of great utility to Teachers in Sunday Schools.

Beside the above, a complete assortment of all the School Books in general use may be had at low prices. Copies of School Books will be furnished to School Committees and Instructors, free from charge.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every description, made of the best Paper bound in superior style in Russia Leather, Sheep and Morocco, and ruled to any pattern.

They import and keep for sale an extensive assortment of **STATIONARY, CUTLERY, &c.** English and American Drawing and Writing Papers, of every size and quality. Reeve's and Newman's genuine Water Colors. English and American Quills, of all kinds. Rodgers's Superfine Patent Penknives, of a superior quality. Barber's and Rodgers's Silver Steel, and old English Razors, warranted. Fine Scissors, Mathematical Instruments, Scales and Dividers, Measuring Tapes, Backgammon Boards, Ivory, Bone, and Wood Chessmen. Ladies' Work Boxes and Dressing Cases. Morocco and Calfskin Pocket Books, Visiting and Playing Cards. Dissected Maps. Clothes, Head, Teeth, and Shaving Brushes, &c. &c.

B. & D. continue to be agents for New England, for the sale of **OSBORNE'S SUPERFINE AMERICAN WATER COLORS**. They have on hand a complete assortment, from which they will furnish orders at the manufacturer's prices.